



FINAL EDITION

# The China Mail

EST. 1845 THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED NEWSPAPER IN THE FAR EAST

EST. 1845

No. 29,468 HONG KONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1936 PRICE \$3.00 per Month

AMCO

Steel Windows and Doors

ANDERSEN, MEYER & COMPANY, LIMITED

Tel. 28091 - Sole Agents Tel. 28091

David House, 2nd Floor

## NON-INTERVENTION COMMITTEE HOLDS AN IMPORTANT SESSION



Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, above, entertained the new British Ambassador to China, Sir Hugh Knatchbull-Hugesson, and his Lady to dinner last evening.

### "DOUBLE TENTH" IN CANTON OFFICIAL CEREMONIES TAKE PLACE BRITISH AMBASSADOR FETED BY GENERALISSIMO

[From A Special Correspondent]

Canton, To-day. To-day is the 25th National Day of the Republic of China. All Government offices, schools, public organisations and shops are closed for a holiday. Though Kwangtung is the native place of the originator of the Republic, the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and the place where the Chinese revolution started, the province has not been united to the Central Government in the strict sense for the last 24 years. This is the first Double Tenth on which the people of Canton have had the chance to celebrate the unification of China, and the absolute prohibitions of gambling and opium-smoking.

At 8 o'clock this morning a large gathering of people, including party, military and political officials, teachers and students and representatives of all the public bodies, are meeting in the Dr. Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall, where the celebrations are to be held. General Yu Hon-mow, Commander-in-Chief of the 4th Army and concurrently Pacification Commissioner for Kwangtung Province, will inspect a Guard of Honour at Yenteng at 8.30 a.m. Later at 11.30 a.m. the Mayor of Canton, Mr. Tseng Yan-pu, will give a dinner party to the Consular bodies at Shamen at the Municipal Reception Hall. Besides, the restaurants and entertainment places are all booked for private celebrations.

#### BLACK LEGION IN U.S.

Leader And Six Other Members Sentenced For Murder

#### Detroit, To-day.

Seven members of the Black Legion, including the leader, "Colonel" Harvey Davis, have been sentenced to life imprisonment in connection with the murder of a Government relief worker named Charles Poole.

A message received earlier stated that the self-confessed murderer, Dayton Dean, had been sentenced to life imprisonment for the crime on Thursday.

#### ANTI-STALIN PLOT

Prominent People Arrested

#### CHINA MAIL SPECIAL

Paris, To-day.

A new plot against M. Stalin has been discovered in Moscow, according to the *Matin*. Among those arrested in this connection are the former Ambassador to London, M. Sokolnikoff, the Ukrainian Soviet Leader, M. Kotshubinski, and the former director of the Soviet trade delegation to France, M. Piatakoff. — Trans-Ocean Service.

#### LORD HARTINGTON IN SINGAPORE

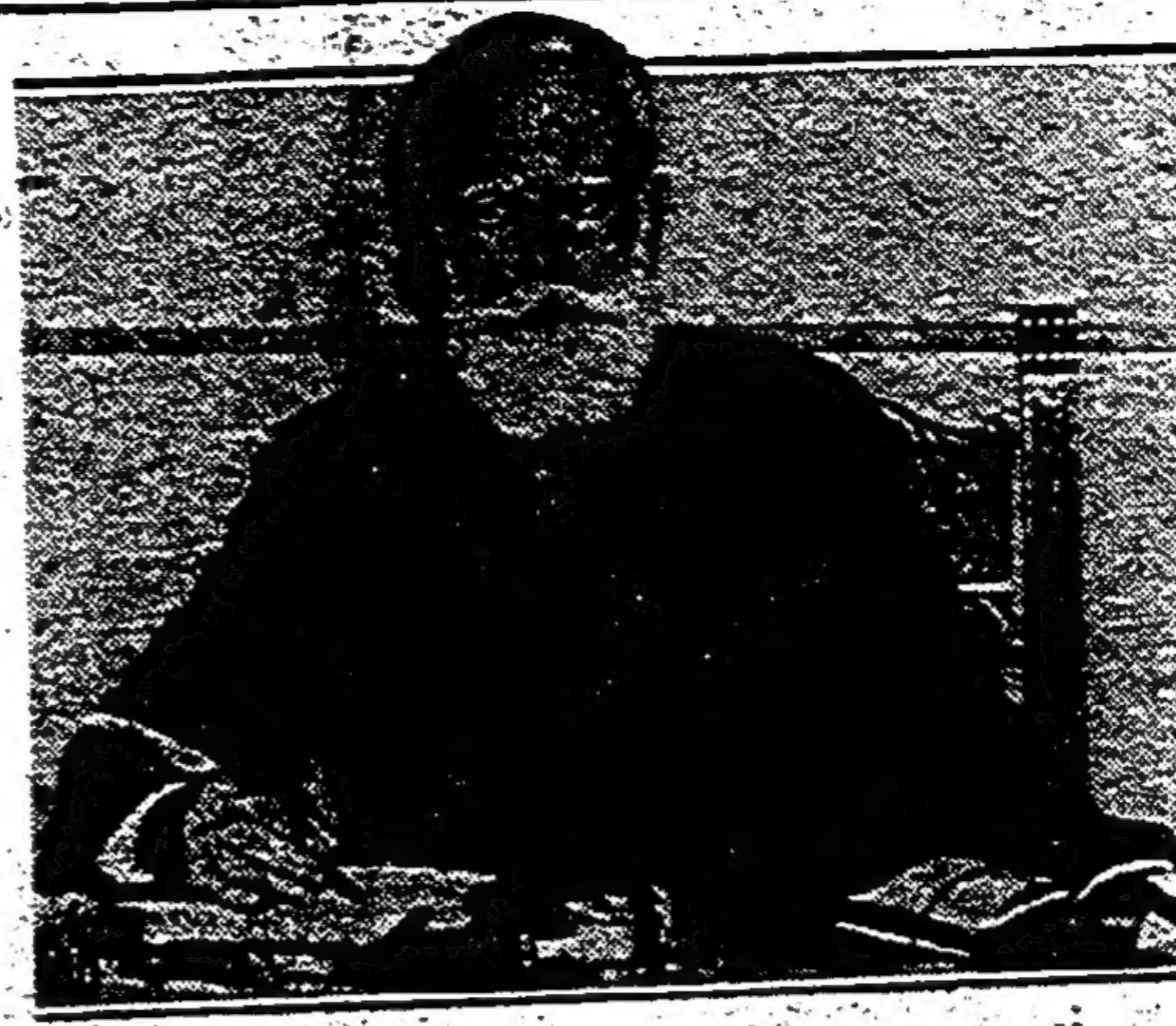
Naval And Air Bases Visited

#### London, To-day.

The Marquess of Hartington, Under-Secretary of State for the Dominions, on a visit to Australia to attend the centenary celebrations in South Australia, arrived in Singapore yesterday. He will inspect the air and naval bases in Singapore and the Malay Peninsula before continuing his journey to Australia. — Reuter's Bulletin Service.

#### JEAN BATTEN GOING STRONG

Batavia, To-day. — Miss Jean Batten passed over Batavia at 3.30 a.m. local time yesterday. — Reuter's Bulletin Service.



A recent picture of General Cabanelas, 62-year-old president of the Committee of National Defence (the rebel forces fighting the Government in Spain). This picture was taken at the headquarters of the rebel army in Burgos, Northern Spain.

#### INTERNATIONAL CLUB TENNIS MATCH

Britain Leading France 5-4

#### London, To-day.

Great Britain is leading France by 5 matches to 4 in the International Club lawn tennis series which commenced at Queen's Club yesterday, the outstanding features of which were H. W. "Bunny" Austin's win over Paul Desprez (France) by 4-6, 6-4, 6-4, while Jean Borotra, the veteran French Davis Cup ace beat Charles Hare, one of England's coming players, by 6-3, 6-4, 6-4. — Reuter.

#### REBEL ATTACK ON TANKS

Another Engagement In Palestine

#### STRIKE MAY BE CALLED OFF

#### Jerusalem, To-day.

The Japanese authorities have sent a protest to Mr. Yang Wing-tai, the Chairman of the Hsueh Provincial Government, against the incident of a bomb being found in a Japanese drug and book store in Hankow. It is stated that the shop is in Chinese territory.

#### ECONOMIC PARLEYS SHOULD BE CONTINUED

#### Geneva, To-day.

"Never since the abandonment of the gold standard by Britain have we found ourselves in a situation which is so clear and so rich in hope for the future and in immediate possibilities," states the League Economic Committee's report, unanimously adopted yesterday. The Committee asks the Government not to confine themselves to the first measures by which they have accomplished the new monetary laws, but to enter into negotiations at the earliest possible moment with a view to overhauling their whole commercial policy. Thus no suggestion as to a fresh economic conference is made, but the matter is left open for negotiation between the Powers concerned.

#### CZECH CROWN

Prague: The Government has fixed the gold content of the crown at 31.81 milligrammes, representing devaluation of 16 per cent.

Mr. C. W. Haynes to be Assistant Medical Hospital

Medical Department. — Reuter's Bulletin Service.

## PORTUGAL'S THREAT TO WITHDRAW ACCUSATIONS CREATE SERIOUS POSITION RUSSIAN NOTE CIRCULATED FOR PROPAGANDA PURPOSES?

London, To-day.

It is understood that Portugal yesterday morning threatened to leave the non-intervention committee, which sat for over four hours in the evening. The threat is understood to have been made after both the Portuguese and Italian delegates had vigorously denied the charges in a Spanish memorandum circulated to the committee by Britain. It is uncertain how serious a threat is intended.

Paris: It is understood that the French Premier, M. Leon Blum, who lunched with Mr. Anthony Eden, the British Foreign Secretary, yesterday, told him that the Soviet charges of violation of the non-intervention pact would not modify France's attitude to the principle of non-intervention in Spanish affairs. France would be prepared to accept the establishment of a neutral committee of enquiry, but would go no further. The French Government has asked the Ambassador in London to request a strict enquiry regarding the documents submitted by the Spanish Government to the League.

London, Later: Following the threat of Portugal yesterday morning to leave the non-intervention committee after a vigorous denial of the Spanish Government's charges by the Italian and Portuguese delegates, the Portuguese delegates did not attend the afternoon meeting, at which it is understood Signor Grandi violently attacked Russia, alleging that the Russian statement was circulated for propaganda purposes.

#### FURTHER RIVAL CLAIMS

Rail Communications Severed?

#### GRIM FIGHTING AT OVIEDO

London, To-day.

The insurgents continue to close in round Madrid, but their claims to have severed the rail communications of the capital by the capture of Seseña and the bombing of the Madrid-Aranjuez railway is disputed. Madrid declares that the line to Aranjuez has been repaired and the traffic resumed.

A grim battle is raging at Oviedo, where Asturian miners penetrated the city in an attempt to overcome the insurgent garrison. Many of the buildings are on fire and the losses are high.

The Government claims to have routed 900 insurgents near Grullos while they were on their way to relieve Oviedo, and also claim to have defeated 4,000 insurgents at Bujaraloz, a sector on the Aragon front. The insurgents claim that they have occupied Almaroz, the terminus of the railway to Madrid via Naval Carnero, and to have also heavily bombed Malaga, Alicante and Barcelona. — Reuter.

#### SPANISH GOLD IN PARIS

Paris: Cases of gold in Government coins are now arriving daily from Spain on board French or Spanish steamers and planes, according to the *Figaro*, which adds that gold has been deposited in various banks of Toulouse and Paris. At the same time, so the paper adds, an account of 150,000,000 francs has been opened at one of the American Banks in Paris in the name of the new Spanish Ambassador.

#### FRANCHE PRESSE COMMENT

Paris: The Soviet Russian threat no longer to adhere to the non-intervention pact is naturally greeted by the Communist paper *Humanité* as well as by the Socialist organ *l'Ère Nouvelle*. The latter states that the Soviet Note provides a justification for those in France that now campaign for French intervention in Spain.

In a despatch from Geneva the *Paris-Parisien* states that Geneva circles ask the question whether the attempts at non-intervention are a last-minute attempt to save the Spanish Republic, or whether

Trans-Ocean Service.

#### PEPPER SALES CONTROL COMMITTEE

London, To-day. Following its recent action withdrawing as a seller, the Pepper Sales Control Committee yesterday announced that it is prepared to sell pepper in bond at 45s. 6d. a hundredweight, paid in full. — Reuter.

#### SHANGHAI LAWN TENNIS PLAYERS HERE

#### Not Country Club Team

#### ONLY GROUP OF PLAYERS

A team of Shanghai tennis and badminton players headed by Mr. T. G. Figgins and Mr. A. G. Meise, arrived in the Colony this morning by the P.M.S. Empress of Britain. Included in the party are J. G. Forbes, J. H. du Pac de Massoulié, and A. Spagnolletti, while the ladies are Mrs. B. Krenov, runner-up in the Shanghai Ladies' singles championship, Mrs. Dvorajetz, Mrs. Burton and Miss P. Massey.

After sitting for 6½ hours the non-intervention committee rose at 9 p.m. A communiqué states that there was general agreement that it was imperative in the general interest that the complaints received should be subject to the most searching examination with the greatest possible speed.

The Italian Ambassador informed the committee that the Italian Government declined to accept any responsibility for any results which might follow, in the event of the non-intervention agreement's being annulled by the unilateral decision of one of the adhering States.

The Portuguese representative expressed his inability to participate in the discussion without the instructions of the Portuguese Government, to whom he had communicated the document, after which the representative left the meeting.

Major Attlee, the Labour leader, declared that there was abundant evidence that the non-intervention agreement was not being observed. The Labour Party insisted that if the agreement was not enforced the constitutional Government in Spain must have the restoration of its right to get arms.

#### OTHER VIEWS

The German representative took

the view that the Russian communication was outside the competence of the committee and purely a political move.

The Soviet representative re

produced the allegations of the

Italian representative, and insisted

on the need for the adoption of the

measures to stop violations of the

agreement. It is understood that the committee has decided that Lord Plymouth should approach the Portuguese Government with a view to securing the return of the Portuguese delegate. — Reuter.

#### LEAGUE REFORM PROPOSALS

#### Special Commission Appointed

#### Geneva, To-day.

The General Commission has decided to establish a committee composed of the Council and an unselected number of non-members of the Council, with the object of examining the problem of strengthening the authority of the League. — Reuter's Bulletin Service.

(Continued on Page 10)



# Sporting Page



## CLUB MEET RIFLES IN FEATURE MATCH OF TO-DAY'S SOCCER

### SHANGHAI TENNIS PLAYERS VISITORS AND ISLAND TO CLASH COLONY TEAMS NOT SETTLED

(By "REFEREE")

THE outstanding sports feature of the weekend and of next week is the visit of the Shanghai tennis and badminton players, who arrived in the Colony this morning by the R.M.S. Empress of Japan, and, weather permitting, they will commence their programme with a series of Mixed Doubles matches against a Selected Hong Kong combination at the Chinese Recreation Club to-day.

Members of the Shanghai Country Club team are J. G. Forbes (Shanghai Cricket Club), J. H. du Pac de Massoult (French Club), A. G. Meise (French Club), T. G. Figgis (Country Club), A. Spagnolotti (French Club), Mrs. B. Krenov (French Club), Mrs. Dvorjetz (Russian Ladies' Club), Mrs. Burton (Country Club) and Miss P. Massey (Country Club).

Owing to the very short notice given the various Club officials have been unable to nominate their various players for the matches and those given below are pending confirmation. Lee Wai-tong, who was invited to play, is unable to do so as he has to play soccer to-morrow and does not wish to tire himself, while Tennis Kwok, one of the most improved of the Chinese Recreation Club players, is away from the Colony.

Tsui Wai-pui, the Colony singles champion, is only able to play to-day as he is not able to get away from his office in time to participate during the week-day matches.

In spite of all these handicaps, however, I feel sure that both the Hong Kong Island and Kowloon Mainland teams will acquit themselves very favourably in the eyes of the visitors.

#### Complete Programme

The full programme is as follows:

To-day

Country Club v. Hong Kong Island (Men's and Ladies' Doubles matches at C.R.C. 3 p.m.).

To-morrow

Country Club v. Kowloon (Mixed Doubles at K.C.C. 3 p.m.).

Munday

Country Club v. Kowloon (Men's and Ladies' Doubles, K.C.C. courts 3.30 p.m.).

Tuesday

Country Club v. Hong Kong Island (Mixed Doubles, C.R.C. courts 3.30 p.m.).

Wednesday

Country Club v. Kowloon (Men's and Ladies' Doubles, K.C.C. courts 3.30 p.m.).

Thursday

Country Club v. Kowloon (Men's and Ladies' Doubles, K.C.C. courts 3.30 p.m.).

Friday

Country Club v. Kowloon (Men's and Ladies' Doubles, K.C.C. courts 3.30 p.m.).

Saturday

Country Club v. Kowloon (Men's and Ladies' Doubles, K.C.C. courts 3.30 p.m.).

Sunday

Country Club v. Kowloon (Men's and Ladies' Doubles, K.C.C. courts 3.30 p.m.).

Monday

Country Club v. Kowloon (Men's and Ladies' Doubles, K.C.C. courts 3.30 p.m.).

Tuesday

Country Club v. Kowloon (Men's and Ladies' Doubles, K.C.C. courts 3.30 p.m.).

Wednesday

Country Club v. Kowloon (Men's and Ladies' Doubles, K.C.C. courts 3.30 p.m.).

Thursday

Country Club v. Kowloon (Men's and Ladies' Doubles, K.C.C. courts 3.30 p.m.).

Friday

Country Club v. Kowloon (Men's and Ladies' Doubles, K.C.C. courts 3.30 p.m.).

Saturday

Country Club v. Kowloon (Men's and Ladies' Doubles, K.C.C. courts 3.30 p.m.).

Sunday

Country Club v. Kowloon (Men's and Ladies' Doubles, K.C.C. courts 3.30 p.m.).

Monday

Country Club v. Kowloon (Men's and Ladies' Doubles, K.C.C. courts 3.30 p.m.).

Tuesday

Country Club v. Kowloon (Men's and Ladies' Doubles, K.C.C. courts 3.30 p.m.).

Wednesday

Country Club v. Kowloon (Men's and Ladies' Doubles, K.C.C. courts 3.30 p.m.).

Thursday

Country Club v. Kowloon (Men's and Ladies' Doubles, K.C.C. courts 3.30 p.m.).

Friday

Country Club v. Kowloon (Men's and Ladies' Doubles, K.C.C. courts 3.30 p.m.).

Saturday

Country Club v. Kowloon (Men's and Ladies' Doubles, K.C.C. courts 3.30 p.m.).

Sunday

Country Club v. Kowloon (Men's and Ladies' Doubles, K.C.C. courts 3.30 p.m.).

Monday

Country Club v. Kowloon (Men's and Ladies' Doubles, K.C.C. courts 3.30 p.m.).

Tuesday

Country Club v. Kowloon (Men's and Ladies' Doubles, K.C.C. courts 3.30 p.m.).

Wednesday

Country Club v. Kowloon (Men's and Ladies' Doubles, K.C.C. courts 3.30 p.m.).

Thursday

Country Club v. Kowloon (Men's and Ladies' Doubles, K.C.C. courts 3.30 p.m.).

Friday

Country Club v. Kowloon (Men's and Ladies' Doubles, K.C.C. courts 3.30 p.m.).

Saturday

Country Club v. Kowloon (Men's and Ladies' Doubles, K.C.C. courts 3.30 p.m.).

Sunday

Country Club v. Kowloon (Men's and Ladies' Doubles, K.C.C. courts 3.30 p.m.).

### MAMAK TOURNEY DIVIDED INTO TWO DIVISIONS

Twenty-Two Teams To Compete

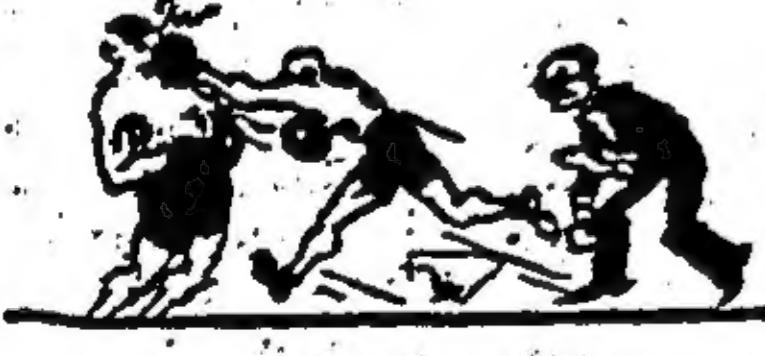
#### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ELECTED

(By "STICKS")

At a meeting of the Mamak Hockey Tournament, held at St. Andrew's Church Hall last evening, Mr. G. Clark, the Kowloon Cricket Club tennis player, was unanimously elected Hon. Secretary in the place of Mr. L. Tyler, who was elected to that post at the annual meeting but who has since resigned.

Capt. G. W. P. Kimm presided, and was supported by Messrs. A. E. P. Guest and A. Austen, assistant Hon. Secretaries, N. A. E. Mackay, Hon. Treasurer, and representatives of all the clubs taking part in the tournament.

(Continued on Page 5)



### WRESTLING MATCHES AT ALHAMBRA THEATRE

Two excellent wrestling matches are anticipated at the Alhambra Theatre at 11 a.m. to-morrow when Jagat Singh, one of the best known exponents of the American all-in sport, will meet Young Aguinacio, the Filipino Typhoon, in four 10-minute rounds, while in a preliminary bout Harban Singh will meet Arjan Singh over a similar number of rounds. Advance bookings can be made at the Queen's and Alhambra Theatres, the price being \$2.20, \$1.10 and 55 cts. (including tax).

(Continued from Column 5)

Mr. K. L. B. Morris, Ashurst and Jefferis, Hardy, Coates and Dixon, Barnes, Humphreys, Cosslett, Murphy, and Goss.

President, Mr. G. Clark, and Dr. J. Morgan, McAllister and Tucker, Linton, Jackson, Singletary, Turner and Edwards.

Liga Futebol—A. Costa, L. Gomes, and J. Resende; G. Souza, P. Eberle, and H. Resende; J. Souza, H. Souza, C. Santos, E. Lawrence, A. Oblong and H. Santos.

COLONY TEAMS NOT SETTLED



On Busman's Holiday

Kay Stammers, left, Britain's greatest threat, and Caroline Babcock, California tennis star, content themselves with watching the opening games at Forest Hills, New York. Later they both failed in the battle for the women's national championship, which Miss Alice Marble won from Miss Helen Jacobs.

STAND COLLAPSES AT INTER-SCHOOL SWIMMING SPORTS

THE quick action of several spectators, judges and competitors prevented what might have been a major tragedy at the Victoria Recreation Club yesterday afternoon, when the bamboo walk bordering the main stand, on the fringe of the bath, collapsed under the strain of several hundred children, who were eagerly watching the 200 Yards Relay and who were thus thrown into the water, happily with no casualties, although several kiddies were on the point of drowning.

CHAN Shek-pui, the well-known Chinese Athletic goal-keeper, water-polo player and badminton player, who was the starter, dived fully-clothed over the bamboo remains to the rescue of a small child who was about to give up all hope in the mad scramble for safety, when he was grasped under the arms and hauled to safety.

(Continued on Page 5)

Rapier's Selections

#### RACE NO. 1—SOLDIER OF BRITAIN

OAK BAY

Outsider—King's Warden

#### RACE NO. 2—BRIGHTVIEW

PONTIAC BAY

Outsider—King's Bounty

#### RACE NO. 3—ELECTRON

BAG TOR

WIXEN TOE

Outsider—Bobniak Star

#### RACE NO. 4—ROSE EVELYN

THE GORILLA

WILD CAT

Outsider—Stopwatch

#### RACE NO. 5—NIGHT VIEW

GOLD COIN

RACING BOY

Outsider—Pride Of Tsingtao

#### RACE NO. 6—BEAR CLAW

MISTAKE BAY

KING'S FANCY

Outsider—Cyclamen Bay

#### RACE NO. 7—RANGER

PERFECT DAY

VIOLET QUEEN

Outsider—Snowy River

#### RACE NO. 8—YTHAN

AMBERLEY

HIGH HONOUR

Outsider—New Star

#### RACE NO. 9—DAILY DOUBLE

NIGHT VIEW AND RANGER

Outsider—Summer

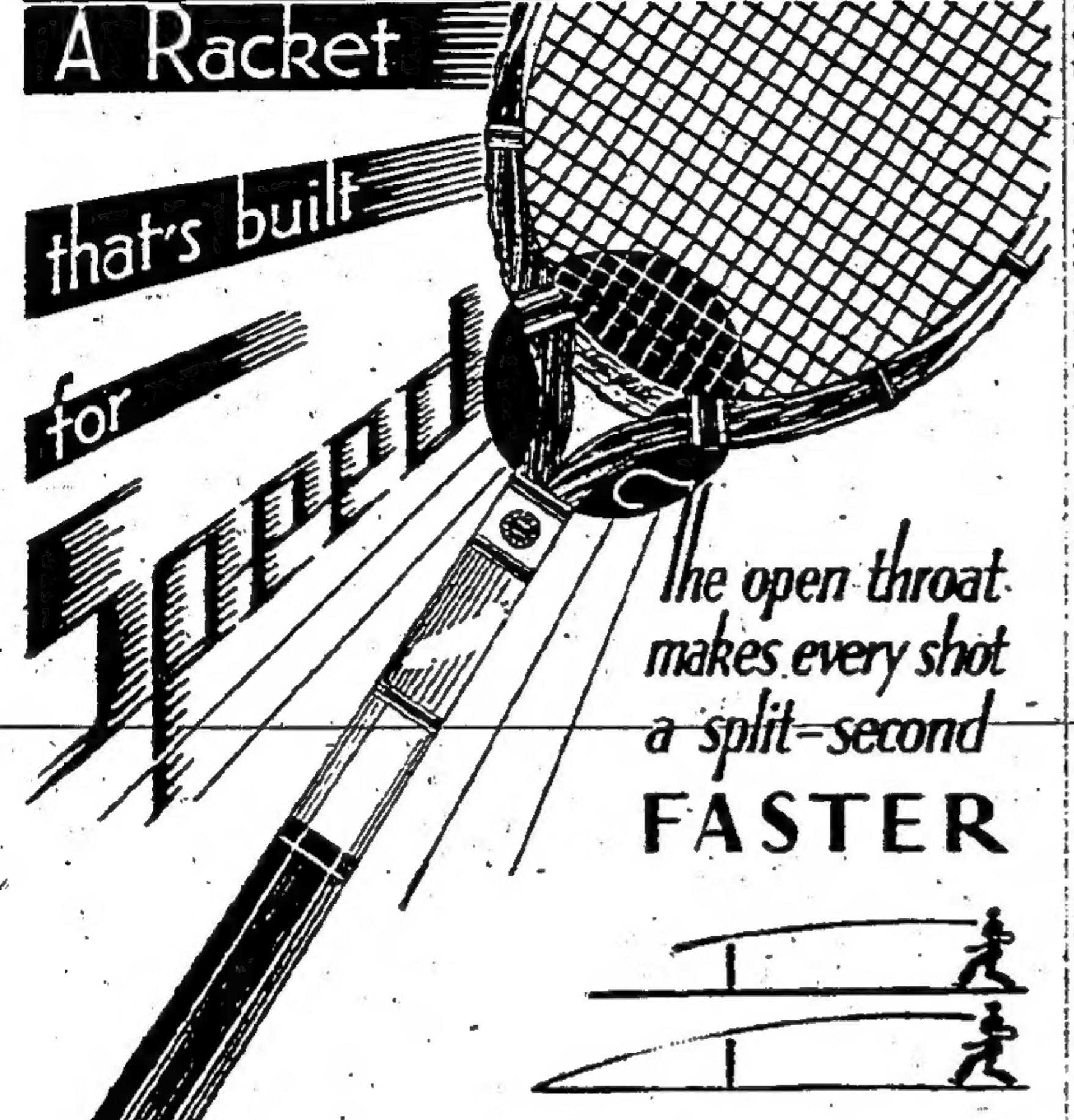
STICKS

Outsider—Snowy River

THE HONG KONG  
PENINSULA HOTEL:  
HONG KONG HOTEL: REPULSE BAY HOTEL:  
&  
SHANGHAI  
ASTOR HOUSE: PALACE HOTEL  
HOTELS,  
LIMITED  
In association with the Grand Hotel des Wagons Lits, Peking

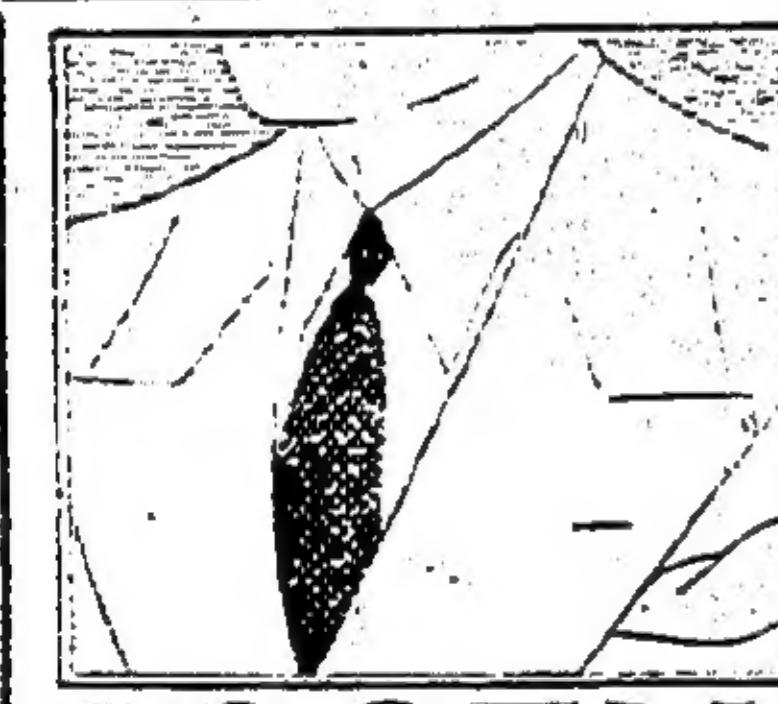
## AMERICAN SPALDING "TOP-FLITE"

A Racket



The "Top-Flite" was originally designed by the world-famous W. T. Tilden and used by him in all his most famous successes.

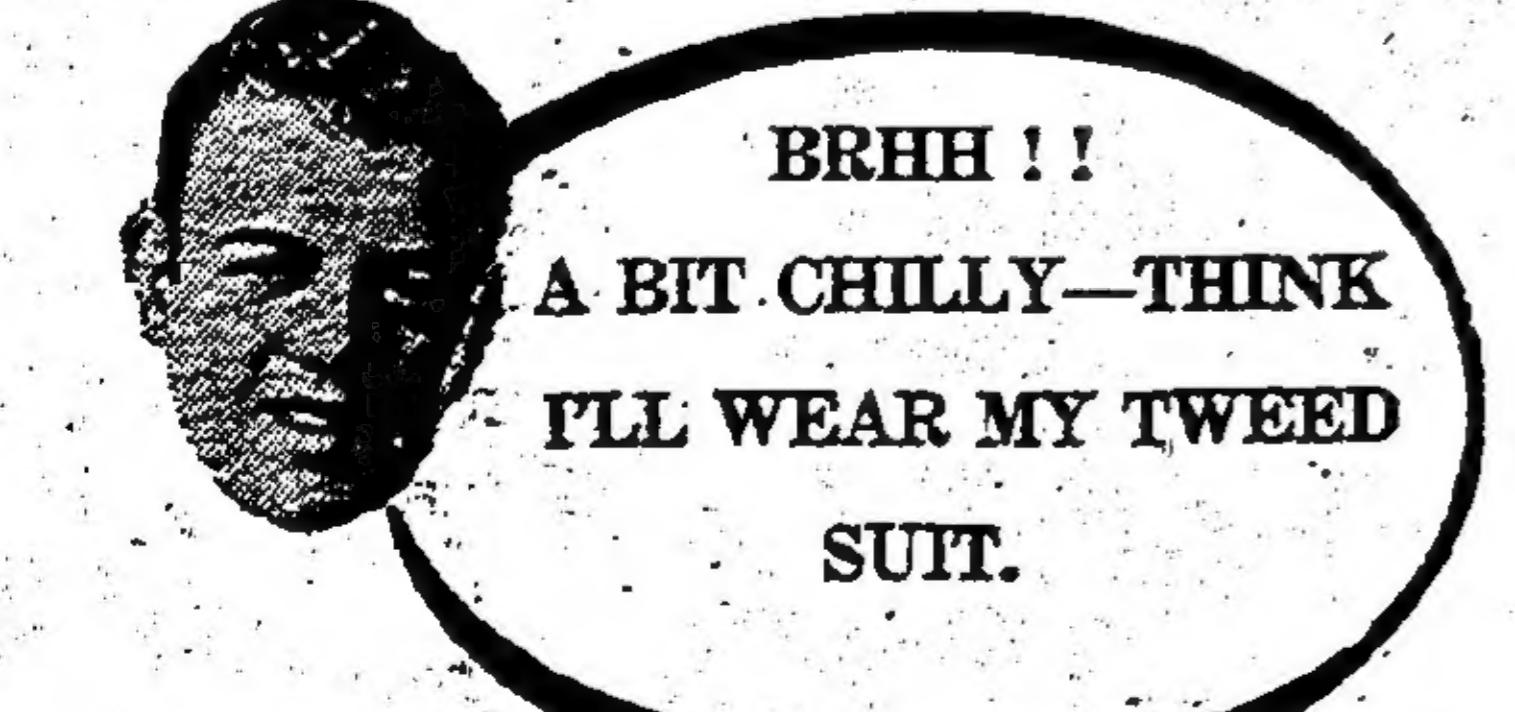
ON SALE AT  
LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.  
CHINA SPORTS.



WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED  
A FURTHER SHIPMENT  
OF  
THE LATEST  
"TOOTAL"  
WASHING TIES  
A REALLY FINE SELECTION  
TO CHOOSE FROM  
PRICES  
\$1.00 & \$1.50 EACH  
WHITEAWAY,  
LAIDLAW  
& CO., LTD.

TOOTAL  
TIES  
CREASE-RESISTING  
AND WASHABLE

ONE MORNING YOU WILL BE SAYING



But is it really in fit condition to wear? It would be wise to have a look at it now, as well as your other winter clothing, and should they require cleaning & smartening up send them right away for Zoric Odourless Drycleaning.

THE STEAM LAUNDRY CO.

Kowloon Works  
Hong Kong Depot

Telephone 57032  
Telephone 21273

## \$50,000 OFFERED TO F. J. PERRY

Promoter O'Brien  
Still Trying

### TENNIS CHAMPION AND PROFESSIONAL CAREER

New York, N.Y., September 5.

The offer of \$50,000 made to Fred Perry by Bill O'Brien has been confirmed. Perry is widely reported by sports writers here to be about to cash in on his fame. It is said that his wife, Helen Vinson, the screen actress, has persuaded him that it would be wise to turn his skill to profit while he is still at the peak of his game.

Mr. O'Brien has ambitious plans for a new tennis troupe with Perry and Ellsworth Vines. Vines is reported in the "New York Post" to be ready and eager to meet Perry in a series of exhibition games on a worldwide tour.

If O'Brien could have his way he would persuade Bryan ("Bisty") Grant also to turn professional. Grant would then play Lester Stoefen in the O'Brien tennis circus—a "pigmy" and "giant" act that the promoter thinks would be a great success with the public. —Reuter.

### SHANGHAI TENNIS PLAYERS

(Continued from Page 2)

The Rifles are now playing well and should easily account for the Club, who, although they have several good individuals in the team, lack combination and understanding.

Navy Are Formidable  
Still able to call on their first team players, the Navy should easily dispose of South China. Begley, last year's First Division player, will be at full-back, while McLeod and Gauld will have to be watched closely in the forward line.

The Engineers will probably collect many goals in the game with Eastern, whose defence is not strong enough to stem the forward line of the Sappers, who, besides playing good football, are on the heavy side.

With Sullivan, Bumster and Harrison in the Fusiliers' forward line, the Athletic defence will have a strenuous afternoon. The latter team are composed of new players, and with more experience will soon be doing well.

### Third Division Ties

The Third Division games promise to be more evenly contested. The European Police meet the Saints, who should win. Green will be leading the Police forward line, supported by Willerton and Hutchinson, and these three may prove too much for the light half-back line of the Saints, composed of Rumjahn Wilkinson and Eazack.

The Saints are fortunate in having S. Victor and O. el Arculli, at full-back.

Another good game should be witnessed between the Medicals and the Ordnance Corps. Harrison, a newcomer, with a big reputation from Shanghai, and leader of the Medical team, has not yet struck his best form, though he played well in the last two games. Riley a newcomer to the Ordnance and Duffield, last year's chief goal-scorer, are the outstanding players for the Ordnance.

### Sunday's Games

The Liga Portuguesa cannot afford to take things easily in their game against Kwong Wah as the latter have several good Chinese players in the team, though they have not yet quite settled down to each other's play.

To-morrow Lyman should register their first win of the season when they meet the Chinese Police in the Second Division, while a good game should be witnessed between the East Lancs and Stonemasons.

In the only Third division game, the Service Corps and the Engineers should be featured in an even game.

### NEW GROUNDSMAN AT FENMERS

J. Haylock has been appointed groundsman at Fenmers, Cambridge, in succession to D. Haywood, who is retiring. Haylock was Haywood's assistant, and has been at Fenmers 26 years.

## WORLD TITLE FIGHT HITCH

Lewis Insists On  
"No Foul Rule"

London, September 16. No intimation had reached Wembley yesterday that, as suggested by a cable from Pittsburgh, the manager of John Henry Lewis was demanding further concessions for the fight between Lewis and Len Harvey for the light-heavy-weight championship of the world, at Wembley, on November 3.

Gus Greenlee, Lewis's manager, is reported to have said that he would stipulate that the fight should take place under the rules of the New York State Athletic Commission.

This would mean the operation of the notorious "no foul" rule, which is not recognised by the British Boxing Board of Control.

### B. F. McCABE WILL PLAY RUGBY FOR THE "WASPS"

Famous Half-Miler's  
Winter Training

### HIS BRAVE EFFORT IN OLYMPIC GAMES

(By "The Twelfth Man")

London, September 12.

A tall, rather heavily built dark-haired young man turned out at right half-back for the Old Finchies in a F.A. Amateur Cup tie against Finchley to-day. He was B. F. McCabe, the well-known Olympic half-miler, who has put away his track shoes for the next six months to return to the football field.

It is as a runner that McCabe is best known, but right from his school-days he has been a football enthusiast, and prefers it as a means of keeping fit in the winter rather than going over the country as some middle distance runners do.

McCabe has a typically British outlook on sport. He plays his games because he likes them, and although he has achieved fame as a runner, he has sampled many other sports.

### Two Big Matches

Both codes of football interest him immensely. At school, at Christ's College, Finchley, he played soccer, and was good enough to play for two years in the English Public Schools' eleven. Naturally he also played for his old boys.

But two seasons ago McCabe became interested in Rugby, and has since played for the Wasps "A" fifteen.

### A Brave Effort

Both McCabe and J. V. Powell, his colleague in the 800 metres team for the Olympic Games, are members of London Athletic Club. McCabe is a sound rather than a brilliant half-miler, but his name will go down in history as the only man to make a really determined effort to retain for Britain her Olympic 800 metres supremacy.

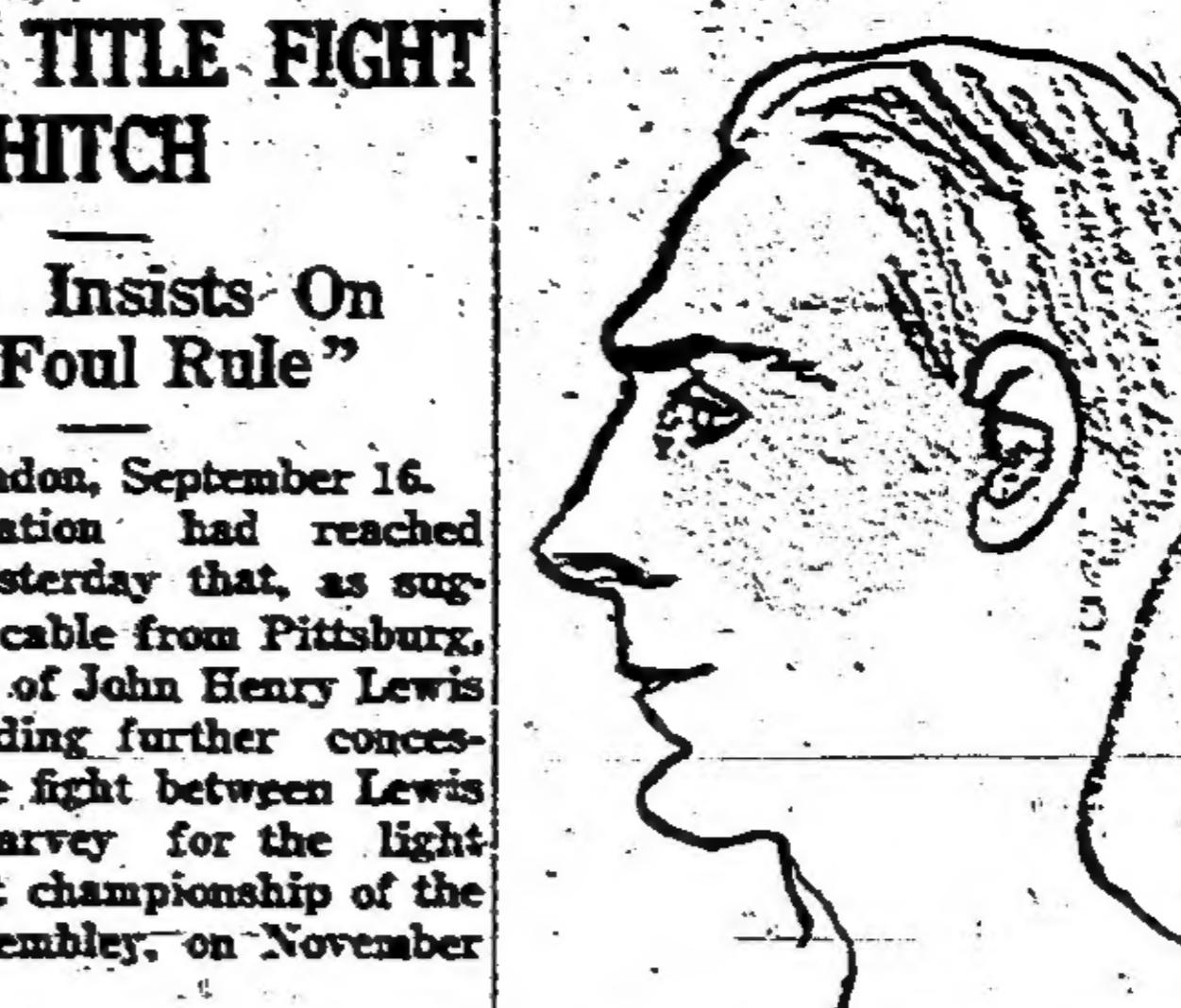
He was the only Britisher to reach the Olympic final, and though he was beaten, no bigger hearted runner has ever appeared to make such a brave effort as McCabe did for Britain.

Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

### LONDON BICYCLE RACE WON BY GERMAN TEAM

London, September 27. — The second London six-day bicycle race ended to-day with a victory of the German cyclists Kilian and Vohel, with Aerts and Eysse of Belgium being second. The winning German team covered a distance of 319.85 kilometres in 143 hours.

Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.



Cpl. Gregson, the Hong Kong Area Diving champion, is a member of the Army swimming team which will leave for Singapore on October 28.

### MAMA TOURNEY DIVIDED INTO TWO DIVISIONS

(Continued from Page 2)

In view of the fact that 22 entries had been received, it was decided that it would be impossible to fulfil a full programme of tournament matches, so that the meeting favoured splitting the competition into two sections.

### Draw Made

A draw was then made in order to decide which teams would participate in the "A" Division and which in the other division, the results of the draw being:

"A" Division—H. M. S. Adventure, H. M. S. Duncan, H. Q. Wing (Rifles), "B" Coy (Rifles), "B" Coy (Rifles)

"B" Coy (Rifles) 24th Heavy Battery, (R. A.) Engineers, Nomads, Argonauts "B" and C. R. A.

"B" Division—H. M. S. Berwick, H. M. S. Dauntless, "C" Coy (Rifles), "D" Coy (Rifles), "D" Coy (Rifles), R. A. G. C., Signals, Argonauts "A", I. T. C. "B", Radio and K. I. T. C. "B".

### No Difference

It was stated that the division of the teams into two sections did not imply any difference in the strength of the respective sides, and the meeting agreed that the winners of the "A" section will meet the winners of the "B" to decide the Tournament champions, the final to be a series of three matches between the two top teams.

### Executive Committee

The following were elected to serve on the Executive Committee, in conjunction with Capt. G. W. P. Kimm, the Hon. Secretary, the two assistant Hon. Secretaries and the Hon. Treasurer—Army Representatives: Spt. Wallace and C/Sergt. Kerr. Navy Representatives: To be appointed later, and Civilian Representatives: R. C. Reed and E. J. Marqua.

### Uncanny Anticipation

Slighter in physique, however, Miss Thomas tired the sooner. She was also handicapped by glasses. Now, surer on the drive, Miss Hoaing's deep length shots from either wing were winners, and she took the second set at 6-2.

The Chinese girl led 2-love in the final set. Then Miss Thomas began to hit back and squared at 2-all. Varying the plain drive with the topspin and the chop, Miss Thomas won the sixth game, but lost at 6-3.

### Uncanny Anticipation

Slighter in physique, however, Miss Thomas tired the sooner. She was also handicapped by glasses. Now, surer on the drive, Miss Hoaing's deep length shots from either wing were winners, and she took the second set at 6-2.

The Chinese girl led 2-love in the final set. Then Miss Thomas began to hit back and squared at 2-all. Varying the plain drive with the topspin and the chop, Miss Thomas won the sixth game, but lost at 6-3.

### Good Swimming

The standard of swimming on the whole was excellent and several brilliant efforts were recorded. Chan Chun-nam, of St. Joseph's College, returning the good time of 2 mins. 21.4-10 sec. for the 200 yards free-style.

The 100 Yards free-style was also swum in very good time, Ng Tsoo-man clocking 51.2-10 sec.

Following the gala, Mrs. G. R. Sayer, wife of the Director of Education, distributed the prizes.

Results were:

100 Yards free-style—1. Ng Tsoo-man (Queen's C.), 2. Ip Hon-chuen (St. J.), 3. Lui Kwan-lun (W. Yam).

Time: 51.2-10 sec.

50 Yards back-stroke—1. Kwek Hon-nung (St. J.), 2. A. K. Rumjahn (St. J.), 3. Au Yin-cheu (La. S.).

Time: 24 sec.

200 Yards breast-stroke—1. Chung Yin-hing (W. Yam), 2. Chen Man-po (W. Yam), 3. Lui Yo-ting (St. P.).

Time: 2 mins. 52 sec.

50 Yards free-style—1. Lee Cheung-hing (St. Sta.), 2. Ip Hon-chuen (St. J.), 3. Ng Tsoo-man (Queen's).

Time: 27 sec.

Diving—1. G. Sander (G.R.S.), 2. Oh King-wan (St. Sta.), 3. Ip Hon-chuen (St. J.).

Time: 34 sec.

Medley Relay—1. Wah College, 2. St. Joseph's College, 3. St. Stephen's College. Time: 1 min. 38 sec.

50 Yards breast-stroke—1. Wong Iu-man (Wah Yam), 2. Tsang Iming (W. Yam), 3. Ip Po-puk (La. S.).

Time: 24.5-10 sec.

100 Yards back-stroke—1. Ng Cim-men (Queen's), 2. Kwek Hon-nung (St. J.), 3. A. K. Rumjahn (St. J.).

Time: 77.2-10 sec.

200 Yards free-style—1. Chan Chun-nam (St. J.), 2. N. D. Booker (G.R.S.), 3. Ng Kit-man (Queen's).

Time: 2 mins. 21.4-10 sec.

100 Yards breast-stroke—1. Tsang Iming (W. Yam), 2. Wong Iu-man (Wah Yam), 3. Ip Li-wei (St. Sta.).

Time: 76.6-10 sec.

200 Yards free-style relay—1. St. Joseph's, 2. Wah Yam, 3. La Salle, 4. St. Stephen's. Time: 1 min. 54 sec.

FINAL STANDING

Wah Yam 22 points.

St. Joseph's 27 points.

St. Stephen's 48 points.

Queen's College 12 points.

Central British 3 points.

La Salle 6 points.

St. Paul's 1 point.

D. R. S. 0 points.

## LOELOCK'S GRAND FINALE

To Study Athletic  
Conditions

### RAMPLING TOO OLD TO CONTINUE

(By "LEIGHTON")

London, October 1.

Jack Lovelock will on Saturday next run what, in his own words, is his "last race for all practical purposes," at Princeton Bowl. He is to try to win for the second time "the Mile of the Century" against the best athletes in the United States.

His opponents will be Glenn Cunningham, his old rival; Phil Edwards, the coloured Canadian; Douglas Laing, two-mile world record holder; and Frank Romani, who ran fourth in Berlin. Bonthron and Venzke are not competing.

Lovelock left England on September 16 in the Queen Mary. "I have never yet hit two peaks in one season, and I trained solely to win in Berlin," he said before leaving "but I

Before you  
say 'Whisky'  
say  
**'Dewar's'**  
**'White Label'**

Sole Agents: — A. S. WATSON &amp; Co., Ltd.

JUST ARRIVED!

A NICE SELECTION

OF

**GIRLS'**  
**COATS**

WITH & WITHOUT  
FUR COLLARS  
A FEW WITH HATS  
TO MATCH

Children's Dept.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

A WELL-PAID appointment as Accountant, Secretary, Cost Accountant, Office Manager, Shipping Expert, Bank or Insurance Officer, Cashier or Book-keeper is within your reach if you train by post with The School of Accountancy, the leading organisation in the British Empire for the building of Successful Business Careers. Write for Free 180p. Book "The Direct Way to Success," stating age, education and business experience. The School of Accountancy, 306 Bush House, London, W.C. 2.

**A GAS GEYSER  
WILL GIVE YOU —**

- Hot water enough for every purpose.
- Hot water whenever you want it.
- Hot water wherever you want it — bath, basin and sink.
- Hot water as hot as you want it.
- Hot water without work.
- Hot water without waiting.

Water heating by gas is the simplest, most reliable and most economical way to give your family a modern hot water supply.

SUPPLIES OF THE POPULAR

**"SHAMROCK" GEYSER**

ARE NOW AVAILABLE

**CASH PRICE \$60  
OR HIRE PURCHASE TERMS  
TO SUIT YOUR CONVENIENCE  
ALSO ON  
MONTHLY HIRE**

Hong Kong & China Gas Co., Ltd.  
Showrooms — Gloucester Rd.  
& 246, Nathan Road, Kowloon  
Telephone 23181.

**The China Mail**  
Ninety-first Year of Publication  
3a Wyndham Street, Hong Kong  
Telephone 2002  
London Office:  
7, Garrick Street, London, W.C.2

Notice To Contributors

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor, and be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

**Subscription Rates.**  
One Year ... H.K. \$35.00  
6 Months ... H.K. \$18.00  
3 Months ... H.K. \$9.00  
Postage Abroad Extra

Hong Kong, Saturday, Oct. 10, 1936

**RECENT CHINESE HISTORY**

**Canton's Relations  
With Nanking**

**ABLE SUMMARY PUBLISHED**

"Reflections of the Recent Canton Revolt and After," by K. R. Vaidya, Editor-in-Chief, Canton Daily Star and Canton Truth, (National Publishers, Ltd., Canton).

This book is a collection of articles which originally appeared as leading articles in the Canton Daily Star. They are gathered together in response to the demands of many people who expressed a wish that they should be re-published in convenient form. They cover the period July 20 to August 18, 1936, and also included in the book is a leader which was to have appeared in the Canton paper on June 5, but was censored by the Chen Chiang regime and suppressed.

The writer states in his preface that he aims "to elucidate in an appreciative manner the purely nationalistic outlook of China's leading statesmen, as represented by Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, who are making splendid and admirable efforts to raise China higher in the estimation of the world by achieving a lasting unity in the country, by reforming and unifying her financial and currency systems, by abolishing social abuses such as gambling and opium-smoking, by modernising the industrial and commercial organisations of the country, by inculcating advanced political systems befitting a progressive people under a Republican regime, by improving the means of communication, by fraternising with foreign Powers and even those who are bent on aggression on her land, and by equipping and enlarging her army, navy and air force with the most up-to-date weapons, thus to fulfil the mission of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen as laid down in his will and so lucidly explained by him in his 'San Min Chu I' or 'People's Three Principles.'

**Valuable Selections**

There is in addition an Introduction which traces the history of the former relations of the Canton and Nanking regimes very fully and forms a valuable prolegomenon to any study of the subject as a whole, while an Appendix details some of the more important points of the Kwangsi settlement, which eventuated while the book was in print.

The articles themselves show careful and distinguished thinking on the part of the author, who is obviously well qualified, no less by his knowledge than by his sympathy, to publish such an examination of recent Chinese history. The book is printed throughout in both English and Chinese and is thereby made available to many who might not otherwise have had access to the opinions it enshrines. It may be thoroughly recommended to all serious readers.

**EXPLANATION  
OF TO-DAY'S  
CARTOON  
PERFUMES**

IT is strange that the most disagreeable and repugnant odours known to man are the principal ingredients of the most delicate and fragrant perfumes. There are probably no worse-smelling substances than asafetida, valerian, civet, indol and skatole, yet these and others about as bad have been used by perfumers since antiquity and to-day may be said to constitute one of the most indispensable assets in perfume industry since they give better-grade perfumes the "life" and tenacity that make them superior. See any authoritative work on perfumes.

**WARSHIP'S VISIT**

Sunderland Corporation, which has a Socialist majority, decided to ignore officially the visit of H.M.S. Cairo on September 15.

rowly averted. The final recalcitrants were only brought into the fold a matter of a few weeks ago. China indeed may now look forward to a future full of hope. The threat of menace is not yet dissipated; but she is far better equipped to meet it than ever she was. All will wish her well in integration which was only natural.

**Here  
There  
and  
Everywhere.**

**LORD CURZON'S GRAMMAR**

Lord Bertie of Thame's criticism of the inconsistent use of nouns of multitude in Government Bills recalls an incident in the early career of Lord Curzon.

As Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office, when he was still Mr. George Nathaniel Curzon, he was going through a despatch from the British Ambassador in Peking to the Chinese Yamen, and lit upon the passage:

"Your Highness and your Excellencies have more than once intimated to me that the Chinese Government were aware of the great importance that has always been attached by Great Britain to the retention of the Chinese possession of the Yangtze region, now entirely here."

To this sentence he took strong exception.

**WHEN THE F.O. REJOICED**

Vexed at its construction, Curzon wrote in the margin:

"Not grammar! 'China' has not been mentioned, only 'Chinese possession' and 'Chinese Government,' neither of which are of the feminine gender. However, I suppose we must not be pedantic, but must leave Sir G. Macdonald and the Yamen to use bad grammar if they please."

There was joy at the Foreign Office when the despatch was published and it was found that the printer had included Mr. Curzon's marginal notes.

Still greater was that joy when it was pointed out that the Under-Secretary, when pontifically correcting the Ambassador's grammar, had fallen into the worse blunder of writing, "neither of which are . . ."

**Your Daily Smile!**

**Knew Best**

Smith had called on his tailor with a complaint. "Isn't this bill rather steep?" demanded the customer.

"You should know best, sir," said the tailor, "for it was run up by you."

We Named Our "Ditwo" Etc. For originality the palm goes to the farmer who named quintuplet lambs "Yvonne," "Two," "Three," "Your," and "Five," respectively.

"What do the ruins of Ancient Egypt really prove?" wonders a writer. Probably among other things, that Ancient Egyptian wives insisted on having a shot at backing the chariot into the garage.

**POLITICAL RE-BIRTH  
OF CHINA**

**SIGNIFICANCE OF THE  
"DOUBLE-TENTH"**

**FACES THE FUTURE WITH HOPE AND UNDAUNTABLE DETERMINATION**

(By M. K. Lo)

I gladly accede to the request of the Editor of the *China Mail* to contribute a short article on the significance of the "Double Tenth" to us Chinese, and my only regret is that, the request having come only a couple of days ago, and in view of pressure of work and of my own obvious limitations for this task, I shall not be able to do justice to this theme.

In order to appreciate the significance of the Chinese National Day in particular, it is necessary first to realise the significance of national days in general.

The institution of national days is, politically speaking, a comparatively modern innovation. It may roughly be said, to date from the Napoleonic era. Though the idea of nationality was principally the work of political philosophers of the 17th and 18th centuries, yet it was reserved for the genius of Napoleon to give that driving idea practical effect.

During the French Revolution, the "Glorious Fourth" of the "nation-in-arms" for the first Americans is a classical example time took the place of hired for of such a phenomenon. Incidentally, the mobilisation of French soldiery. This mobilisation of large number of modern national man-power enabled revolutionary days.

**Political Re-Birth**

Some communities, on the other hand, institute a national day, not to commemorate a political birth, but to mark the political re-birth of a nation. He Quartze Juliet, the multi-national empires of the French and Double Tenth of the Romanoffs, the Ottomans and the Chinese are examples of this.

But the impetus given by the war of American Independence, practically all the national days of the French Revolution and later we know of are not more than two on the Italian Risorgimento, has centuries old. In fact, many of to-day many national minorities are still demanding political autonomy and independence. Does this mean, then, that before the war of American Independence mankind did not observe a national day?

**"Self-Determination"**

To-day the urge of "self-determination" (a term taken over by President Wilson from Lenin), and the break-up of the Roman Empire, communities were bound together by religious rather than political ties. Whatever "national days" there were, they were then marked off by them as their in those days large political units. This memorable event is non-political in character. In fact, National Day. It connotes the like the Turkish and Roman Empires had many nations within who were formerly loosely linked their borders, and it would have together but have become firmly bound together as a single political entity, in a single political organisation.

(Continued on Page 6.)

**"BELIEVE IT OR NOT" by Robert L. Ripley**

**PERFUMES**

CONTAIN THE  
MOST DISAGREEABLE ODORES  
KNOWN TO MAN

(ASAFETIDA, VALERIAN, CIVET, INDOOL AND SKATOLE)  
THEY ARE ADDED TO GIVE IT LIFE AND TENACITY



CAN OPENER  
USED 43 YEARS.  
Owned by MRS. W. L. ROSE  
Pecos, Texas

"BILLY"  
FOR TERRIER  
WAS MADE A  
REGULAR MEMBER  
OF THE CEDARVALE, KAN.,  
FIRE DEPARTMENT  
AFTER GIVING THE  
ALARM WHICH SACRED  
THE TOWN FROM A DISASTROUS FIRE  
Owned by M. J. BAKER



**SHANGHAI WIN  
INTERPORT**  
Pearce Plays True  
Captain's Innings

**GOSANO AND LEE IN  
PLUCKY STAND**

Shanghai. To-day, Shanghai, as expected after their record first innings total, won the Interport cricket match by 217 runs yesterday.

Pearce did most of the scoring after the lunch interval, Nazarin being content to hold up his end, and with a boundary off, Leckie, the Hong Kong skipper reached his 50.

Nazarin soon after had the misfortune to snick one from Parker into the hands of Pat Madar 94-5-14.

Pearce signalled his arrival at the wicket by hitting a four and a three and, together with Pearce, took the score to 118 before the latter was out trying to hit P. Madar out of the ground. Scoring 61 out of 100, Pearce displayed magnificent driving and cutting.

Only one run later Pearce fell a victim to a brilliant one-handed return catch by Pat Madar.

Meanwhile, Goseano was batting steadily.

Clegg-Hill, failed again, being dismissed at 123, after making four.

Minu stayed long enough to score eight runs, his wicket falling at 132.

The last-wicket partnership between Goseano and Lee realised 43 runs, Goseano being 33 not out, while Lee had 10 to his credit before he was caught by Barson of Madar to give Shanghai victory by 217 runs.—Reuter.

**Scores:**

SHANGHAI—1st Innings	
L. F. Stokes, c Colledge, b Pearce	0
H. A. Sevenoaks, c Pearce, b Lee	46
M. J. Divecha, c Pearce, b Minu	21
G. Chatterton, l.b.w., b Lee	1
A. J. Barson, c and b Pearce	33
R. Booth, b Pearce	21
P. Madar, b Minu	53
J. B. H. Leckie, b Lee	53
H. V. Parker, not out	100
A. T. Bridge, l.b.w., b Minu	46
H. Merton, b Pearce	29
Extras	32
Total	473
Fall of wickets—1 (Stokes) for 1; 2 (Divecha) for 56; 3 (Chatterton) for 59; (Sevenoaks) for 88; 5 (Booth) for 145; 6 (Barson) for 162; 7 (Madar) for 28; 8 (Leckie) for 311; 9 (Bridge) for 401; 10 (Merton) for 473.	

**Bowling Analysis:**

O. M. R. W.	
Lee	53 17 103 3
Minu	68 11 168 3
Pearce	16 3 42 1
Parker	32 2 4 117 3
A. H. Madar	5 1 11 0
Goseano	1 0 6 0
HONG KONG—1st Innings	
W. H. Colledge, b Stokes	1
Lieut. C. C. Garthwaite, l.b.w., b Stokes	22
T. A. Pearce, c Stokes, b Parker	20
A. H. Madar, l.b.w., b Booth	127
E. F. Fischer, not out	24
K. Nazarin, b Divecha	15
Capt. D. W. Pearce, c Merton, b Divecha	1
E. L. Goseano, b Stokes	37
Lieut. Hon. G. Clegg-Hill, b Stokes	4
A. R. Minu, run out	9
R. Lee, c and b Stokes	15
Extras	15
Total	277
Fall of wickets—1 (Garthwaite) for 8; 2 (Colledge) for 17; 3 (Pearce) for 49; 4 (Madar) for 89; 5 (Nazarin) for 138; 6 (Pearce) for 210; 7 (Goseano) for 222; 8 (Clegg-Hill) for 240; 9 (Minu) for 258; 10 (Lee) for 274.	

**Bowling Analysis:**

O. M. R. W.	
Merton	11 1 24
Stokes	25.5 6 52
Divecha	15 3 28
Parker	14 3 33
P. Madar	12 3 29
Leckie	14 3 42
Booth	12 2 44
HONG KONG—2nd Innings	
W. H. Colledge, b Stokes	8
Lieut. C. C. Garthwaite, l.b.w., b Stokes	17
T. A. Pearce, c Stokes, b Parker	14
A. R. Minu, run out	1
R. Lee, c and b Stokes	1
Extras	1
Total	130
Fall of wickets—1 (Chatterton) for 35; 2 (Sevenoaks) for 38; 3 (Divecha) for 57; 4 (Barson) for 55; 5 (Booth) for 109; 6 (Pat Madar) for 113; 7 (Stokes) for 142; 8 (Pearce) for 185; 9 (Bridge) for 190; 10 (Merton) for 196.	

**Bowling Analysis:**

O. M. R. W.	
Lee	6 0 17 0
Garthwaite	4 1 12 0
Minu	26 4 54 1
Pearce	24 2 77 1
Madar	2 0 7 1
Merton	4 0 17 0
Extras	1
Total	130
Fall of wickets—1 (Chatterton) for 35; 2 (Sevenoaks) for 38; 3 (Divecha) for 57; 4 (Barson) for 55; 5 (Booth) for 109; 6 (Pat Madar) for 113; 7 (Stokes) for 142; 8 (Pearce) for 185; 9 (Bridge) for 190; 10 (Merton) for 196.	

**(The called analysis is one run too many.—ED.)**

**"A" SECTION CORPS' ANNUAL DINNER  
LARGE GATHERING AT HEADQUARTERS**

**KEENNESS AND EFFICIENCY EULOGISED**

THE Annual Dinner of "A" Section Corps 1st Battery was held at Volunteer Headquarters last evening. Captain T. Addis Martin was in the chair, and amongst the guests were Lieut.-Col. Anderson, Commandant of the Corps, Col. Harrison, G.O.S.I., Col. Burrows C.R.A., Lieut.-Col. Dowbiggin, late Commandant of the Corps, and many others.

Addressing the gathering, Capt. T. Addis Martin said—

"Colonel Anderson, Colonel Burrows Gentlemen. When I proposed the toast of the evening last year, Corps 1st Battery consisted of one section only: to-day we have three, which though trained entirely apart together form Corps 1st Battery. It is, however, in the name of 'A' Section that I bid our guests to-night a right hearty welcome."

**ATTACK FOR REVENGE**

**Two Brothers Receive Long Sentences**

An assault on a cook-boy employed at a Peak address, planned out of revenge, was described before Mr. W. Schofield, at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon, when two brothers, Ho Siu-shek, aged 20, and Ho Siu-lun, aged 21, both "unemployed," were charged with assault, and the first defendant with a second charge of larceny of \$3.80 from the person of the complainant, at Stubbs Road on September 17.

The original charge against defendants was one of highway robbery, but it was amended to assault, and the case was taken summarily.

Defendants pleaded guilty to the charge of assault, but first defendant denied the theft charge.

Mr. Schofield convicted both defendants and imposed a sentence of one year's hard labour on the first man, six months on each charge, and six months' hard labour on second defendant, re-marking that they had interfered with a man as bullies and gangsters.

**FACES SERIOUS CHARGE**

**Chinese Girl Accuses Welch Fusilier**

An 18-year-old girl's story of how a soldier of the Royal Welch Fusiliers had attacked her on the Laichikok Torpedo Sub-Depot was heard at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, when William Clifford Morgan was charged with rape, before Mr. Q. A. A. Macfadyen. The hearing did not finish until 8.25 p.m.

Mr. G. S. Ford represented Morgan.

Inspector W. R. Chester Woods was for the prosecution.

After evidence had been heard Mr. Ford submitted that the girl had consented to the act.

The Magistrate committed Morgan to the next Criminal Sessions.

Defence was reserved.

**(Continued on Page 9)**

**CORRESPONDENCE**

**Picnic For The Blind**

Ute The Editor, "China Mail"

Sir—The Kowloon Tong Group of the V.D.M.A. acknowledge with grateful thanks the following further donations towards the above Picnic which is being held on the 24th October:—

Previously acknowledged \$45.00  
Eu Tong Sen 20.00  
Kenebe 5.00  
A.C.W.—Birmingham 20.00  
R.W.S. 5.00  
Anonymous No. 42 15.00  
J.P. 5.00  
Anonymous No. 2 25.00  
A Friend 2.00  
\$162.00

Cars—  
Previously acknowledged 4  
Anonymous No. 42 1  
Anonymous No. 2 1  
C.M.D.D. Wolf 1

I shall be very glad to receive further donations and/or offers of loans of cars.

A URGUARY

c/o Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.

**URBAN COUNCIL**

**Agenda For Next Meeting**

**MOTION ON HAWKERS' LICENCES**

At next Tuesday's meeting of the Urban Council the Chairman, pursuant to notice, will move:—

(a) That this Council resolves that it is expedient in the public interest to grant no Stalholder Hawker licences to new applicants during the licensing year commencing on October 1st, 1936, and ending on September 30th, 1937.

(b) That this Council resolves, in the interest of public health and with a view to improving the control and supervision of hawkers who sell articles of food, that no Itinerant Hawker licences for the sale of food, (with the exception of ice cream) be granted to new applicants during the licensing year commencing on October 1st, 1936 and ending on September 30th, 1937.

(c) That this Council resolves that in the case of Itinerant Hawker licences the present Class 1 (Food) be subdivided into the following new classes:—

Class 1—  
Eggs  
Dried Meat  
Salt Fish

Class 2—  
Cooked Food  
Congee  
Puddings  
Bacon  
Tea and Cakes

Class 3—  
Sweets  
Preserved Fruit

Class 9—  
Ice Cream

Class 10—  
Non-aerated Drinks

Jellies  
Typhoid Fever

Dr. Li Shu Fan, pursuant to notice, will ask:—

"With reference to the outbreak of typhoid in the Colony, will the Chairman of the Urban Council kindly furnish answers to the following questions?"

(1) Is the Government aware of the existence of an unusual outbreak of typhoid during recent weeks?

(2) What were the number of cases reported during (a) the past 10 weeks (b) the corresponding period of last year?

(3) What percentages of the cases reported during the past 10 weeks were (a) European (b) Chinese (c) local (d) imported cases?

(4) To what cause is the present outbreak ascribed?

(5) What preventive measures are being taken or will be undertaken by Government with the view to controlling its spread?

(b) In the presence of an epidemic what warnings are considered valuable and should be given to the public in respect of food, drink, inoculation &c?

Other Matters

A Minute by the Chairman relative to the appointment of a Select Committee to deal with matters arising in connection with the tea-sheds in Kowloon, various applications and the regular returns.

**WONDER DIAMOND**

The death occurred yesterday afternoon at her residence, No. 155, Sai Yeung Choi Street, Kowloon, of Mrs. Maria Colaco da Silva, at the age of 83.

Born in Macau, Mrs. da Silva had lived in Hong Kong for many years and was also well known in Singapore and Shanghai.

Mr. R. C. da Silva, and many grand-children.

The funeral will pass the Mon-

**FLEET CLUB FATALITY**

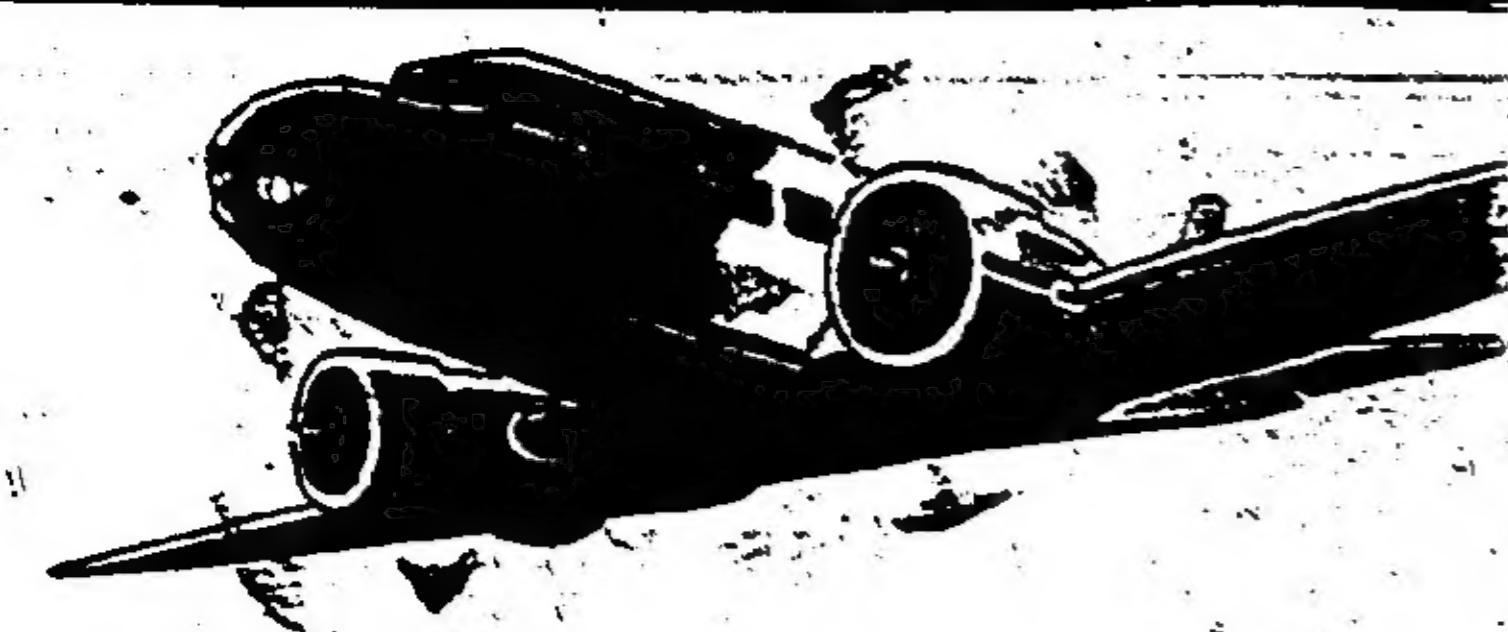
**P.O. Herod Laid To Rest**

**FULL NAVAL HONOURS**

Petty Officer A. C. Herod, of H.M.S. Capetown, whose death was reported in our issues of yesterday, was accorded a funeral with full naval honours yesterday afternoon at Happy Valley. The coffin was borne into the cemetery by mess-mates.

Among those present were Capt. C. Coppering, of H.M.S. Capetown; Cmdr. C. Wauchope (representing the Commodore), Lieut-Cmdr. Cooke, and officers.

The Rev. J. T. B. Evans, Chaplain to the Royal Naval Yard, officiated. Three volleys were fired over the grave and a bugler sounded the Last Post.



4½ DAYS  
PENANG—LONDON  
5½ DAYS  
SINGAPORE—LONDON  
TWICE WEEKLY

Special  
Through Fares  
on Application  
Government Officials  
and Officers  
10% Reduction



ROYAL DUTCH AIR LINES  
AGENTS: JAVA CHINA JAPAN LINE  
YORK BUILDING, CHATER ROAD.

## KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION HOUSEHOLD COAL

### ANNOUNCING REDUCED PRICES

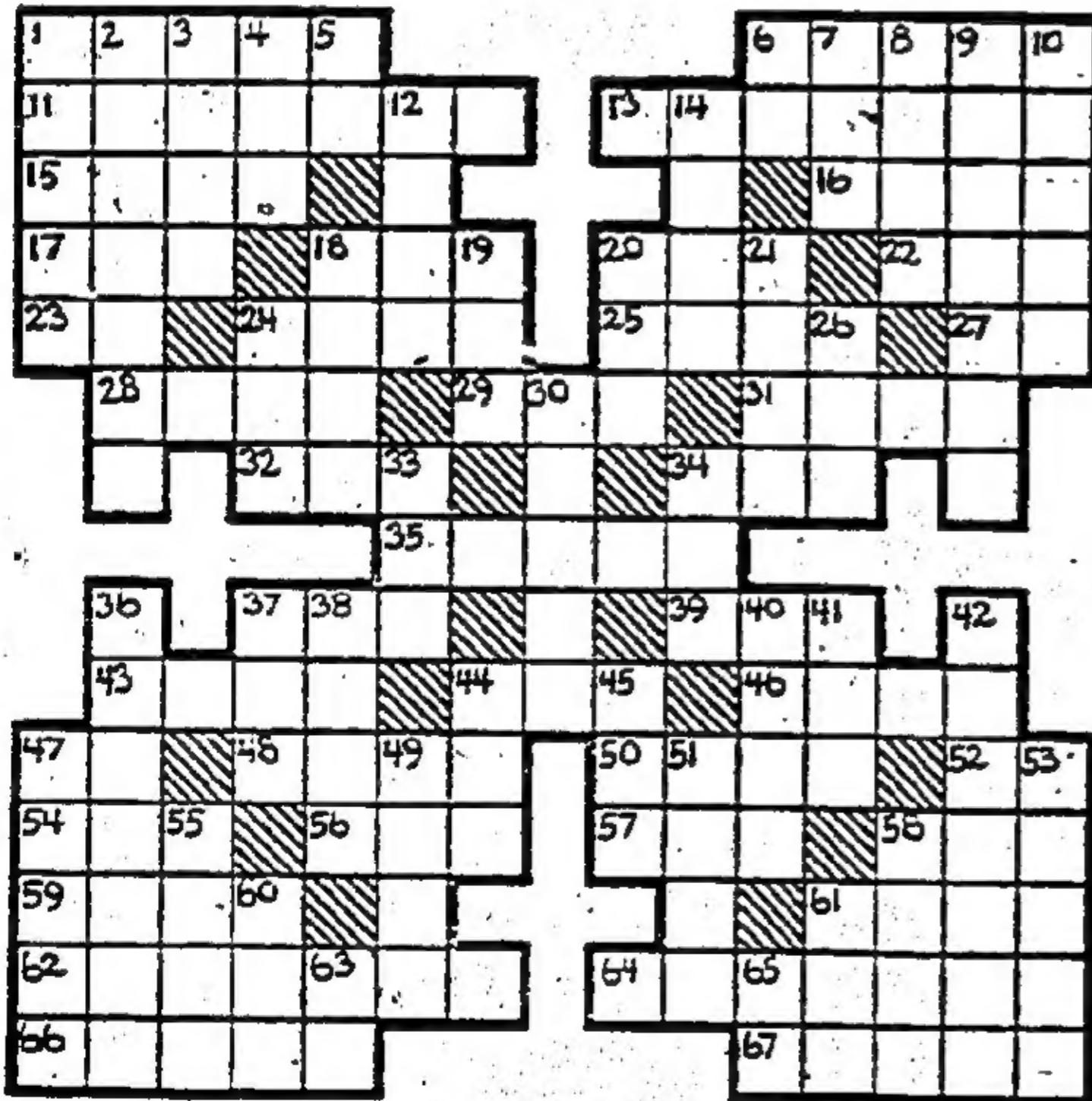
Peak District	\$18.00
Bowen Road & lower level	\$17.00
Pokfulam	\$18.00
Repulse Bay	\$23.00
Kowloon	\$15.00
Shek-O & Stanley	\$23.00

### THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

Head Office:—TIENTHSIN.  
DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents, Hong Kong.

### DAILY CROSS-WORD PUZZLE

This cross-word puzzle has been made by an expert but our readers are warned to look out for occasional phonetic spelling, such as harbor, plow, and altho.



HORIZONTAL	HORIZONTAL (Cont.)	VERTICAL (Cont.)
1-Inexpensive	55-Coke	19-Greek woodland
6-A number	57-Female deer	spirit
11-Holds	58-Writing implement	20-Uncooked
12-Endure	59-Box	21-Bard
15-Scent	71-Italian coin	24-Arm Ordnance
16-To the shelt..	72-Choses	Department (abbr.)
17-Perfiz. Not	73-Large web-footed	25-Girl's name
18-Mischievous child	bird	30-Levies
20-Tear	66-Build	33-Insect egg
22-Finish	67-Not fresh	34-Farm animal
23-Half an em		35-Lands of aquatic
24-On the ocean		36-Animals
25-Small particle		37-Liquid measure
27-Exists		(abbr.)
28-Image		38-Parvus
29-Recent		40-State in cards
31-Gain	1-Old woman	41-In a greater degree
32-Lair	2-In ethics, pertaining	42-More than one
34-Corroded	to gross self interest	44-Viper
35-Opinions	4-English school	45-Young goat
37-Cbtain	4-Swiss river	47-Small cup (Fr.)
38-Perched	5-3.1416	48-The Orient
43-A metal	6-Senior (abbr.)	51-Knot
44-Beseech	7-Girl's name	53-Silly
46-Not any	8-Mean	55-Story
47-Musical note	9-Twilight	58-Size of type
48-Sediment	10-Wants	60-Record (abbr.)
50-Is	12-Thrice	61-Perched
52-Six	14-One	63-A coin (abbr.)
54-Goat to learn	15-Strud (Poet.)	125-Lft side (abbr.)

The solution of the above with a new cross-word puzzle  
will appear in Monday's issue.

## NOISELESS AERO FACTORY

### ECHO OF RESIDENTS COMPLAINTS

#### SOUND-PROOF BUILDING

Coventry. The elimination of noise, which has caused complaints from residents near many aero-engine factories in this country, has been achieved in the new Alvis aero-engine works recently built and opened at Coventry.

Here, by the special construction of the buildings, which cost £20,000, it is possible to test engines up to 2,500 horse-power without any noise being heard outside the works.

A special type of engine-testing plant enables power units to be subjected to the effect of wind resistances varying from 70 to 200 miles an hour.

Two distinct types of engines are now in production, one of 1,400 horse-power and the other of 1,000 horse-power. Eventually the works are expected to provide employment for a considerable number of highly skilled craftsmen.

### R.A.F. PERSONNEL FIGURES

#### Strength Up By 15,298

Figures showing how the personnel of the R.A.F. has increased in the 14 months up to July 1 this year were issued at the Air Ministry recently.

The comparative figures in detail are:

May 1, July 1, 1935.	1936.	Increase
Officers	4,134	670
Cadets	111	18
Airmen	26,517	39,236
Apprentices	2,649	3,311
Boy entrants	315	520

It was on May 22 last year that Mr. Baldwin announced in the House of Commons the Government's proposals to increase the Royal Air Force personnel.

In that statement he said there was to be an increase of 22,500, including 2,500 more pilots, by March next year.

### EMPIRE AIRCRAFT MANUFACTURE

#### Eight Firms In Canada

Aircraft manufacture is carried on by three firms in Australia; eight in Canada, and one in South Africa, and there are three aero-engine firms in Canada.

One of the firms in Australia is a British offshoot. Of the Canadian firms, three are British, three American, and one Dutch. The South African firm holds licences for building certain British types. Two of the Canadian engine firms are American and one British.

Photographs and outline drawings of all British as well as all Dominion aeroplanes and engines are contained in "Aircraft of the British Empire," by Leonard Bridgman, published last month (Sampson Low, So.).

### CHURCHES

#### FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST

(Branches of the Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., Macdonnell Road, by Macdonnell Road Tram Station.

Sunday Service, 11:15 a.m.

Subject: "ARE SIN, DISEASE  
AND DEATH REAL?"

Testimony Meeting, Wednesday, 6 p.m. A Reading Room is located at Bank of East Asia Buildings, 10 Des Voeux Road, Central and is open daily, except Wednesdays and Saturdays.

10:30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Wednesdays 10:30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Saturdays 10:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.

All authorized Christian Science Literature is available at the Reading Room.

The Public is cordially invited

to attend the Services and visit

the Reading Room.

The solution of the above with a new cross-word puzzle  
will appear in Monday's issue.

## BANKS

## HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Authorised Capital ..... \$50,000,000  
Issued and Fully-Paid-up ..... 20,000,000  
Reserve Funds .....  
Sterling ..... 6,500,000  
Hong Kong Currency .....  
Reserve ..... 10,000,000  
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... \$30,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONG KONG

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. Mr. J. J. Paterson, Chairman

G. Miskin Esq.

Derry Clegg Esq.

Hon. Mr. W. H. Bell, J. E. Mason Esq.

A. H. Compton Esq., T. E. Pearce Esq.

Hon. Mr. S. M. Dowell

J. A. Plummer Esq.

Hon. Mr. M. T. Johnson

A. L. Shields Esq.

V. M. Graybourn Esq.

Chief Manager

BRANCHES:

AMONG: LONDON

BANGLA: MALACCA

BOMBAY: MUMBAI

CALCUTTA: CALCUTTA

CAIRO: CAIRO

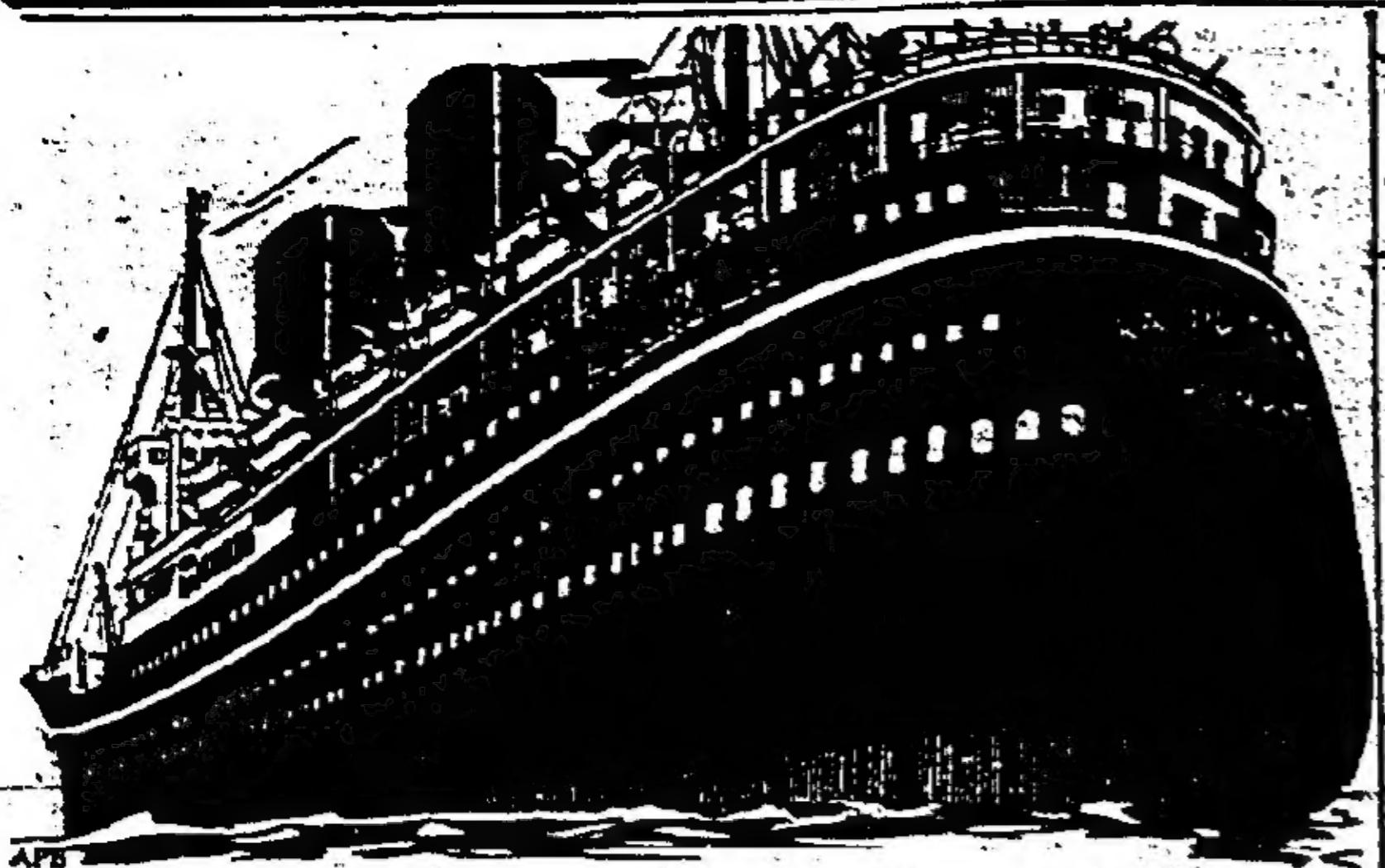
CLEFOO: NEW YORK

COLOMBO: KOLKATA

HONG KONG: HONG KONG

HOOCHOW: HANOI

HUAHONG: HUAHONG



## P&O-BRITISH INDIA-APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES

MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS  
TAKING CARGO FOR

Straits, Java, Burma, Ceylon, India, Persian Gulf, Mauritius, East and South Africa, Australia, Red Sea, Egypt, Istanbul, Greece, Levantine Ports, Europe.

PENINSULA & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY  
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

UNDER CONTRACT WITH H.M. GOVERNMENT

All vessels may call at any ports on or of the route—and the routes and all sailings are subject to change or deviation with or without notice.

### PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS

S.S.	From Tons	Hong Kong	Destination
RAWALPINDI	17,000	17th Oct	Marseilles & London
BEHAR	6,000	24th Oct	Hamburg, Rotterdam & Antwerp
SCORFU	14,500	31st Oct	Bombay, Marseilles & London
*SUDAN	6,000	7th Nov	Marseilles, Havre, London, Hull
MIRZAPORE	6,000	9th Nov	Bombay & Karachi only
RANCHI	17,000	14th Nov	Marseilles & London
CARTHAGE	14,500	28th Nov	Bombay, Marseilles & London
*BURDWAN	6,000	5th Dec	Hamburg, Rotterdam & Antwerp
NALDERA	17,000	12th Dec	Bombay, Marseilles & London
COROMIX	17,000	26th Dec	Bombay, Marseilles & London
SOMALI	6,000	2nd Jan	Bombay, Marseilles, Havre, London, Hull, Hamburg, Rotterdam & Antwerp

\* Cargo only. + Calls Casablanca. \$ Calls Tangier.  
all vessels may call at Malta.

### BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

SANTHIA	8,000	11th Oct	
	10,200	11th Oct	
GOGRA	7,000	24th Oct	Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta
SIRDHANA	8,000	7th Nov	
MIRKALA	8,000	21st Nov	
TILAWA	10,000	5th Dec	

\* Cargo only.

Now is the time to visit  
Australia & New Zealand

lands of Sunshine and Romance, "Down Under" you will feel a new being and even if you are not inclined towards Surfing, Fishing, Shooting or Mountaineering you will find that the Antipodes have plenty to offer you—including 25/- for your pound.

Frequent connection from Australia with the following:

The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London and

The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via Suez. The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

### EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS

NELLORE	7,000	31st Oct	
TANDA	7,000	4th Dec	Manila, Rabaul, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne & Hobart
NANKIN	7,000	2nd Jan	

### SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

SIRDHANA	8,000	15th Oct	Amoy, Shanghai & Japan
RANCHI	17,000	16th Oct	Shanghai & Japan
SHIRALA	8,000	29th Oct	Amoy, Shanghai & Japan
BURDWAN	6,000	29th Oct	Shanghai & Japan
CARTHAGE	14,500	30th Oct	Shanghai & Japan
TANDA	7,000	5th Nov	Shanghai & Japan
TILAWA	10,000	12th Nov	Amoy, Shanghai & Japan
NALDERA	17,000	12th Nov	Shanghai & Japan
SOMALI	6,000	25th Nov	Shanghai & Japan
COROMIX	17,000	27th Nov	Shanghai & Japan

\* Cargo only.

For further information, Passage, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to  
The Agents:

### MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

P&O BUILDING, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG

Phone 27721

### BARBER-WILHELMSEN LINE

MONTHLY SERVICE

TO

SAN FRANCISCO BALBOA (Panama) NEW YORK  
LOS ANGELES CRISTOBAL (Colombia) BOSTON

NEXT SAILING

### H.M.V. "TAI SHAN"

ON  
18th OCTOBER

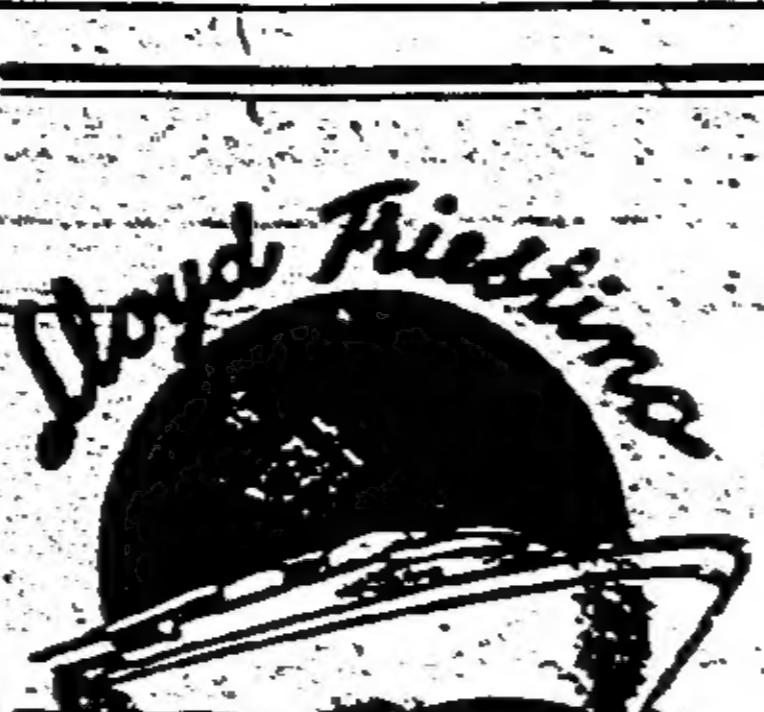
EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION  
FOR 12 PASSENGERS

### DODWELL & CO., LTD.

AGENTS

Hong Kong Bank Building

Telephone 23821



### NEXT SAILINGS

Conte Verde for Shanghai 24th Oct

Conte Verde for Italy ... 1st Nov

### SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS

Validity 100 days at greatly reduced cost allowing 2½ months stay in Europe. Special concessions to 1st and 2nd class travellers to London.

### Special Two Month's Round Trip Tickets At Reduced Rates

To BOMBAY	£44	£25	£21
COLOMBO	£41	£22	£19
SINGAPORE	£38	£13	£11
SHANGHAI	£12	£9	£6

ROUND THE WORLD tickets issued at Special Reduced Rates in connection with all the Trans-Pacific & Trans-Atlantic Conference Lines. ITALIA & COSULICH LINES Agents for the sale of through and independent tickets to North, Central and South American ports via Italy. THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON—23 days—Special facilities for despatch by train of heavy baggage with liberal free allowance.

### INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS with the Dollar Lines on very favourable conditions.

### LLOYD TRIESTINO

P.O. Box 143, Tel. Addr. "Lloydiano" — Telephones Nos. 33382/3

Canton Agents:—DODWELL & CO., LTD., Shanghai.

### MAIL SCHEDULES

#### AIR MAIL

Imperial Airways via Singapore  
Buiteng-Amerika via Singapore  
Saigon-Marselles via Saigon

Singapore-Australia  
Correspondence will be accepted for transmission by these services. Rates and all particulars are shown in the schedules exhibited at the Post Office. All letters etc. must be marked "By Air Mail" and be handed in at the Post Office.

The Money Order Office is open from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. except on Saturdays when it closes at 12 noon and on Sundays and holidays when it is entirely closed.

An Air Mail Box has been erected at the General Post Office. Correspondence intended for the R.M.A. "Dorothy" must be posted before 8.30 a.m. on Friday. In Kowloon such correspondence may be posted in the ordinary box at Kowloon Post Office which will be cleared at 8 a.m. on Friday. The public are particularly requested to see that their letters bear sufficient postage. Correspondence bearing insufficient postage will be forwarded by ordinary service.

#### AIR MAIL

Air Mail correspondence may be posted in the ordinary posting boxes at the General Post Office. Such correspondence should bear sufficient postage and be superscribed "By Air Mail."

### INWARD MAIL

#### FROM EUROPE

Patroclus (via Negapatam) Oct 10  
Rancho (via Suez) ... 15

#### FROM MANILA

Tjialak Oct 11

#### FROM U.S.A.

Emp. of Japan Oct 10  
Pres. Pierce ... 12  
Pres. Jefferson ... 16

#### FROM JAPAN

Haruna Maru Oct 10  
Emp. of Japan ... 10  
Rakyo Maru ... 10  
Lima Maru ... 10  
Nagata Maru ... 10  
Tango Maru ... 10  
Atlas Maru ... 12  
Tottori Maru ... 14  
Akagi Maru ... 15  
Pres. Jefferson ... 16  
Rawalpindi ... 16

#### FROM STRAITS & INDIA

Dakar Maru Oct 10  
Patroclus ... 13  
Sirdhana ... 13  
Helena ... 13  
Kutsang ... 15  
Creme ... 20

#### FROM SHANGHAI

Haruna Maru Oct 10  
Emp. of Japan ... 10  
Taiyuan ... 11  
Pres. Pierce ... 12  
Glenmills ... 13  
Pres. Jefferson ... 16  
Rawalpindi ... 16

#### OUTWARD MAIL

#### FOR EUROPE

Haruna Maru ("KLM Service") Oct 10  
Cleopatra Reg. 11 a.m. Ord. 11.30 a.m. ... 10  
Tatsuma Maru (via Siberia) ... 14  
Rawalpindi (via Marseilles) ... 17

#### FOR SHANGHAI

Patroclus Oct 10  
Tatsuma Maru ... 14

#### FOR U.S.A.

Tatsuma Maru Oct 14  
Talithius ... 17

#### FOR JAPAN

Rawley Maru Oct 12  
Tatsuma Maru ... 14  
Talithius ... 17  
Kutzing ... 17

#### FOR STRAITS AND INDIA

Haruna Maru Oct 10  
Sembia ... 11  
Atlas Maru ... 14

#### FOR MANILA

Emp. of Canada Oct 10  
Tinggaz ... 13  
Pres. Pierce ... 13  
Changte ... 16

#### FOR AUSTRALIA

Changte Oct 16

VIA SIBERIA—Letters and post-cards for Europe and South America are forwarded "via Siberia" if so superscribed.

REGISTRED and PARCEL LETTERS are despatched on or before the time given above unless otherwise stated, and where emails are forwarded to close at or before 9 a.m. for transmission by these Services. Despatch is registered and parcel mails are closed at 3 p.m. on the previous day.

For further information, apply to:

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,

Telephone 23851

## DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINES AMERICAN MAIL LINE Sailings

TO SAN FRANCISCO  
LOS ANGELES, NEW YORK  
Via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama  
and Honolulu

TO SEATTLE, VICTORIA  
Via Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama

Pres. Pierce ... Midnight Oct 20  
Pres. Coolidge 10.30 a.m. Oct 31  
Pres. Lincoln ... Midnight Nov. 17  
Pres. Hoover ... Noon Nov. 23  
Pres. Cleveland

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Twenty-five words three insertions prepared \$1.50. Every additional word five cents for three insertions.

All replies under this heading must be called for.

## TUITION GIVEN

COMMERCIAL TRAINING given in Book-keeping, Shorthand, Typewriting and Business routine. Fees Moderate. Apply 6 Aimi Villas, Austin Road, Kowloon.

## FOR SALE

HONG KONG DOLLAR DIRECTORY 1936.—On sale at all Book-stalls and at the Offices of the Publishers, 3A, Wyndham Street.

## MISCELLANEOUS

YOUR VISITING CARDS neatly and promptly printed.—"China Mail" Office, No. 3A, Wyndham Street. Telephone 20022.

## GENERAL NOTICES

## —BANK HOLIDAY—

IN Accordance with Government Ordinance, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on SATURDAY, 10th October, 1936 (The Anniversary of the Chinese Republic).

## UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Notice to Shareholders.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND OF 15s.—(Fifteen Shillings) per Share on account of the year 1936 has been declared payable on FRIDAY, 20th NOVEMBER 1936, on and after which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Society's Registered Office, Union Building, Hong Kong.

NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that the SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 9th NOVEMBER, to THURSDAY, 19th NOVEMBER, 1936. Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

A. W. HUGHES,  
General Manager.  
Hong Kong, 7th October, 1936.

## SPORT NOTICE.

## THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

THE EIGHTH EXTRA RACE MEETING will be held (weather permitting) at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, 10th October, 1936, commencing at 2.00 p.m.

The First Bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m.

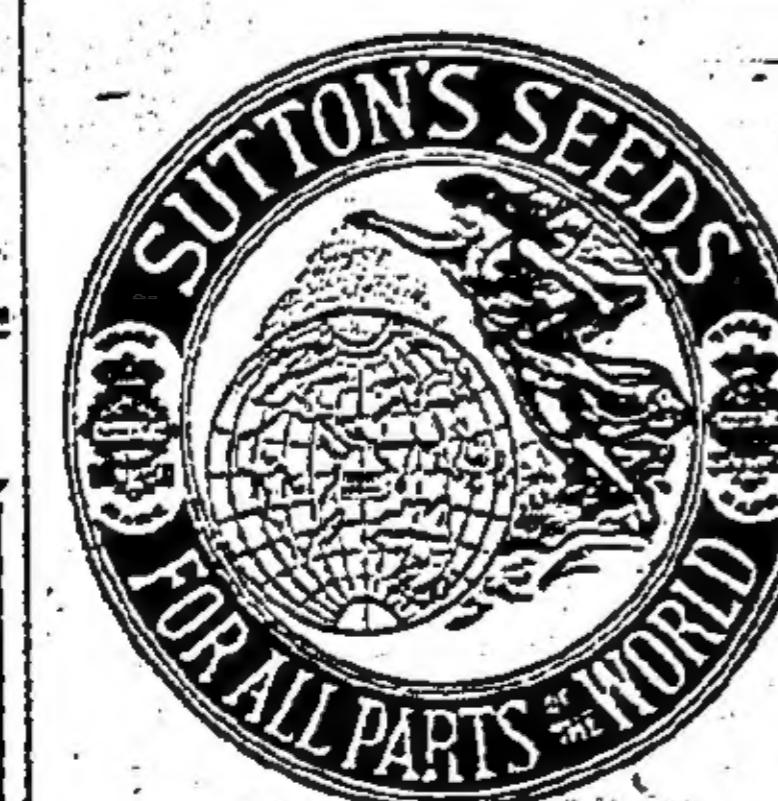
By Order,  
S. A. SLEAP,  
Actg. Secretary.  
Hong Kong, 5th October, 1936.

"NACET"  
SAFETY RAZOR

## Blades

Honed to the keenest possible edge.  
Made of the finest crucible cast steel.  
Low in price, but can be absolutely depended on to give lasting service.

50 cents for 10.5  
Of All Dealers.



SUPPLIES ARE OBTAINABLE FROM:

GRACA & COMPANY,  
10 Wyndham Street,  
HONGKONG.

ESTABLISHED 1886.

## QUALITY PRINTING

Prices Reasonable  
THE HONG KONG COMMERCIAL & TRADE PRESS LTD.

## "A" SECTION CORPS ANNUAL DINNER

(Continued from Page 5)

mutual understanding and friendship is magnificent, and I consider myself indeed lucky to command such a Section. Our reorganisation is complete and I know I can count on every one of you to give the same enthusiastic support to Mr. Marshall, your Section Commander, as you have given to me in the past.

"The toast, 'A' Section, is—Our Guests."

## Col. Anderson's Reply

In his reply, Lt.-Col. R. C. E. Anderson, M.C., the Commandant, said:

"This is, as you say, the first time I have had the pleasure of addressing the Battery as Commandant; in fact, it is the first time I have been able to address you in any capacity, and you have made my task easier than it might have been by according me such a warm welcome.

"Captain Martin has promised me your support and co-operation and I require them, for without it my task would be impossible. I require them not only when the duties you have to do are congenial to you, but I require them even more when these duties are not to your liking.

"I have watched the Battery grow from one Section to three. I have watched with interest the progress of the junior partners, and in my opinion the expansion of the Battery from one to three Sections creates a new problem for 'A' Section, our hosts to-night. Last year you had no rivals, this year you have two. From what I have seen they are all out to catch you up. You as the parent body must see to it that they do not. In other words, as they progress, so much you progress.

## Organisation Unwieldy

"Our organisation is rather unwieldy. We have very many small units in the Corps, but the duties we are required to fulfil do not allow of any other organisation. There is a danger, however; I have noticed it creeping in at times and I want to warn you against it—that is the tendency to look upon ourselves merely as a collection of small independent units. I am all for healthy rivalry between units. I am all for each unit cultivating *esprit de corps* and I like to see each unit trying to make itself the most efficient in the Corps; but you must never forget that you are all members of one big unit, the Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps, and when occasion arises I expect you to work as willingly for the Corps as you do for your respective units. By all this I mean that the interests of the Corps take precedence over the interests of units in the Corps.

"The new training season has opened well. Recruits are coming in to all sections of the Battery. Attendances on parade have been very satisfactory. A good start is half the battle. I expect to see this good start maintained. These must be no falling off as the season progresses. Wet weather must not act as a deterrent; however adverse the conditions may be your section commander will always have an alternative programme arranged so that those who turn up will not find their time has been wasted.

## More Than Weekly Parades

"I must remind you that your duty as volunteers requires from you more than weekly parades at Belcher's. The Corps is going to require your services this coming year to a greater extent than hitherto. There is no doubt but that we shall be called upon to perform ceremonial duties in connection with the Coronation Celebration of H.M. the King, and it is for the reason that I want the Corps to be prepared to carry out any duties H.E. the Governor or H.E. the G.O.C. may require from us that I have reintroduced into the annual training programmes drill and ceremonial parades.

"There is one other subject I must mention. During my period as Adjutant I experienced great difficulty in promulgating orders to all members of the Corps, and my only method is through the medium of the press. Through the courtesy of the press we are able to publish our orders in all papers on Saturday. I ask you, therefore, even if it only be on Saturday, to read your papers

most of you do this, but some of you I know are more interested in learning what other units of the Corps are doing and forget to read the orders referring to your own particular unit. I suggest to you that a better method would be to read your own orders first, then if time permits, become inquisitive later. If you adopt this suggestion it might prevent you in the future from attending uniform parades in plain cloths.

"Captain Martin, I thank you and the members of 'A' Section for the work you have done in the past. I thank you for the welcome you have accorded me to-night and I wish you all happy and successful training season."

## Col. Burrowes's Speech

Speaking on behalf of the guests, Col. A. Burrowes, C.R.A., said:

"Captain Martin, Gentlemen—in responding to-night on behalf of your guests, may I first of all say how glad we are to be amongst you. We thank you for giving us this opportunity of further cementing the friendship and comradeship which undoubtedly exists between all those who work for our common cause, the defence of Hong Kong."

"Comradeship, I feel sure, has called forth the sympathy which Captain Martin has so kindly expressed to the Royal Artillery in our recent loss of two able officers, both of whom were, I know, your friends—as they were mine. As Captain Martin has said, they continue their work by bringing us closer together."

"Friendship, comradeship, Gentlemen, are the essentials of co-operation, without which defence must fail. Of the co-operation of the Regular Artillery, in your work I can assure you; on our assistance at all times and by all means at our disposal you can count."

## Satisfactory Efficiency

"It is not, however, our co-operation which has produced the satisfactory efficiency which I have observed in your work; it is the keenness which you have evinced and which I hope others not yet in your corps will emulate; it is your devoting your hours after a hard day's work to our common cause that is chiefly responsible for that efficiency. Co-operation—team work—is the keynote of Artillery efficiency—linking the B. C. Staff with the detachments, producing detachments from individuals. But the chord cannot sound if a note is out of tune; efficiency cannot be obtained unless each individual knows, and does well, his own job. Let each, from B.C. to 'higher number', master his own part—play it in time and in time with his comrades, and the Battery will be an efficient instrument of defence, its guns will sound retreat to the attack."

"On behalf of your guests, I thank you, Gentlemen, for the Toast with which you have honoured us.

"Fellow guests, will you rise and drink to the health of 'A' Section Corps 1st Battery."

"The toasts were all enthusiastically honoured."

## BRIDGE NOTES

## Simple Convention

By Ely Culbertson

Certain conventional signals remain a mystery to many players despite the fact that they are explained time and again in bridge books and columns.

Playing in a rubber game recently at Crookford's club in New York I had been blessed with an admiring kibitzer for several hours. No matter how elementary a bid or play I had occasion to make, my one man audience was highly enthusiastic. Then along came this hand:

South dealer.  
Both sides vulnerable.

NORTH  
S—K Q J 6 5  
H—7 4 3  
D—6 5 2  
C—5 2

WEST  
S—10 7 2  
H—9 6  
D—7 5 4  
C—9 4 3

EAST

S—A 8 4  
H—Q J 10 8  
D—K 10 9  
C—10 7 6

SOUTH  
S—9 3  
H—A K 5 2  
D—A Q 3  
C—A K Q 8

The bidding:

(Continued at Foot of Col. 4)

## THE CHINA &amp; SOUTH SEA BANK, LTD.

(HONG KONG BRANCH)

BEG TO ANNOUNCE  
THE REMOVAL OF THEIR OFFICE

FROM

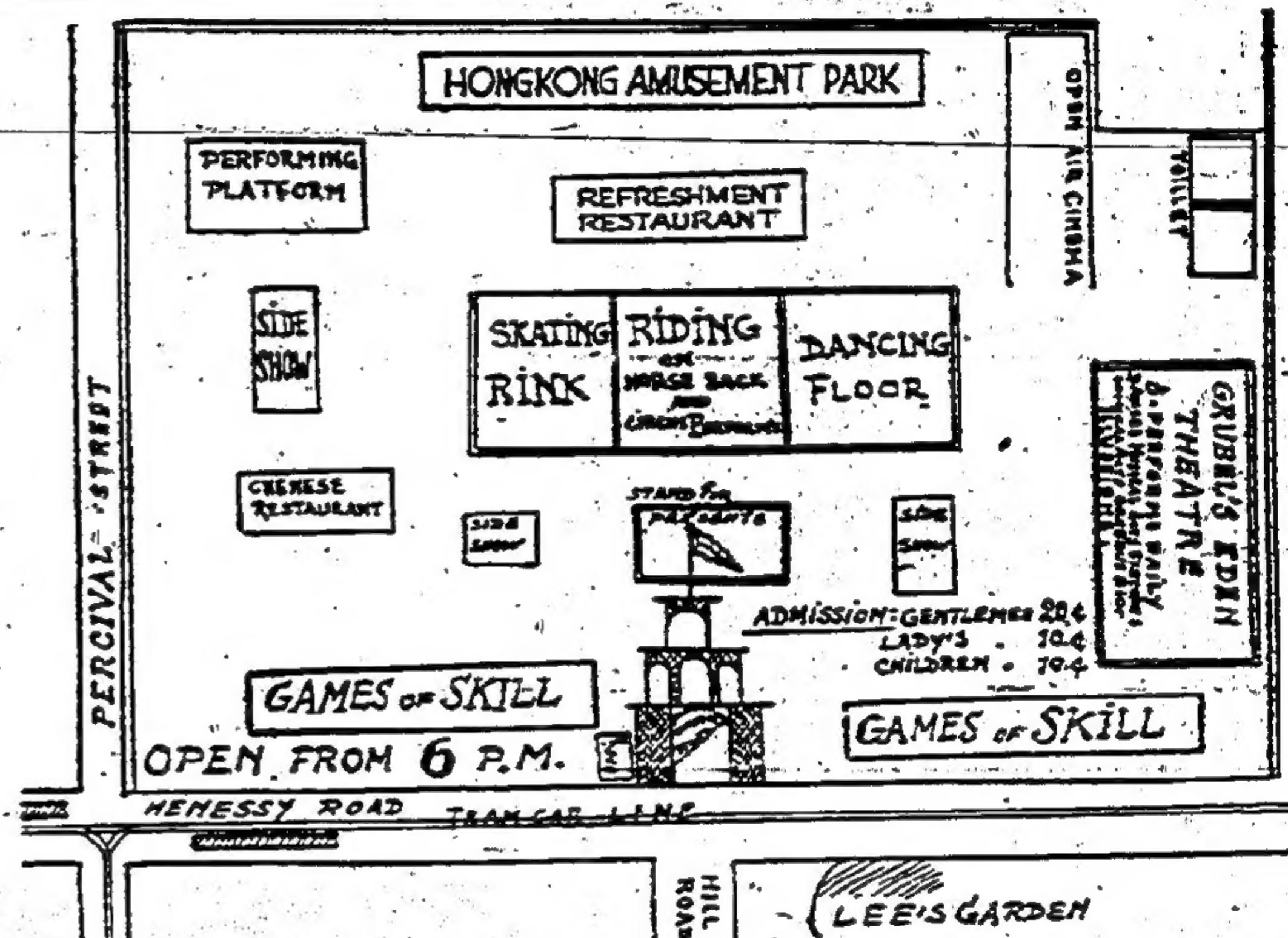
No. 24, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL

TO

No. 11, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL  
ON OCTOBER 12th, 1936.

G. FALCONER & CO. (HONG KONG LTD.)  
WATCHMAKERS, & JEWELLERS,  
DIAMOND MERCHANTS,  
UNION BUILDING (opposite G.P.O.)

Agents for:—ADMIRALTY CHARTS,  
ROSS BINOCULARS AND TELESCOPES,  
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,  
ENGLISH SILVERWARE Direct from Manufacturers,  
High Class English Jewellery.



## HONG KONG AMUSEMENT PARK

Hennessy Road, Opposite to Lee Garden  
former Circus Ground

## GRAND OPENING TO-NIGHT

AT 6 P.M.

Attractions: Fire High Diver, Motorcycle Jump, Open-air Cinema, Skating Rink, Dancing Floor, Riding on Horse-back, On the Platform, Chinese Acrobatic Dances, etc. Side Shows Small Zoo.

Grubel's Eden Theatre (in the Tent) National dances, Musical acts, sketches, comical acts, Grubel's big Illusions and small circus performances.

## ADMISSION:

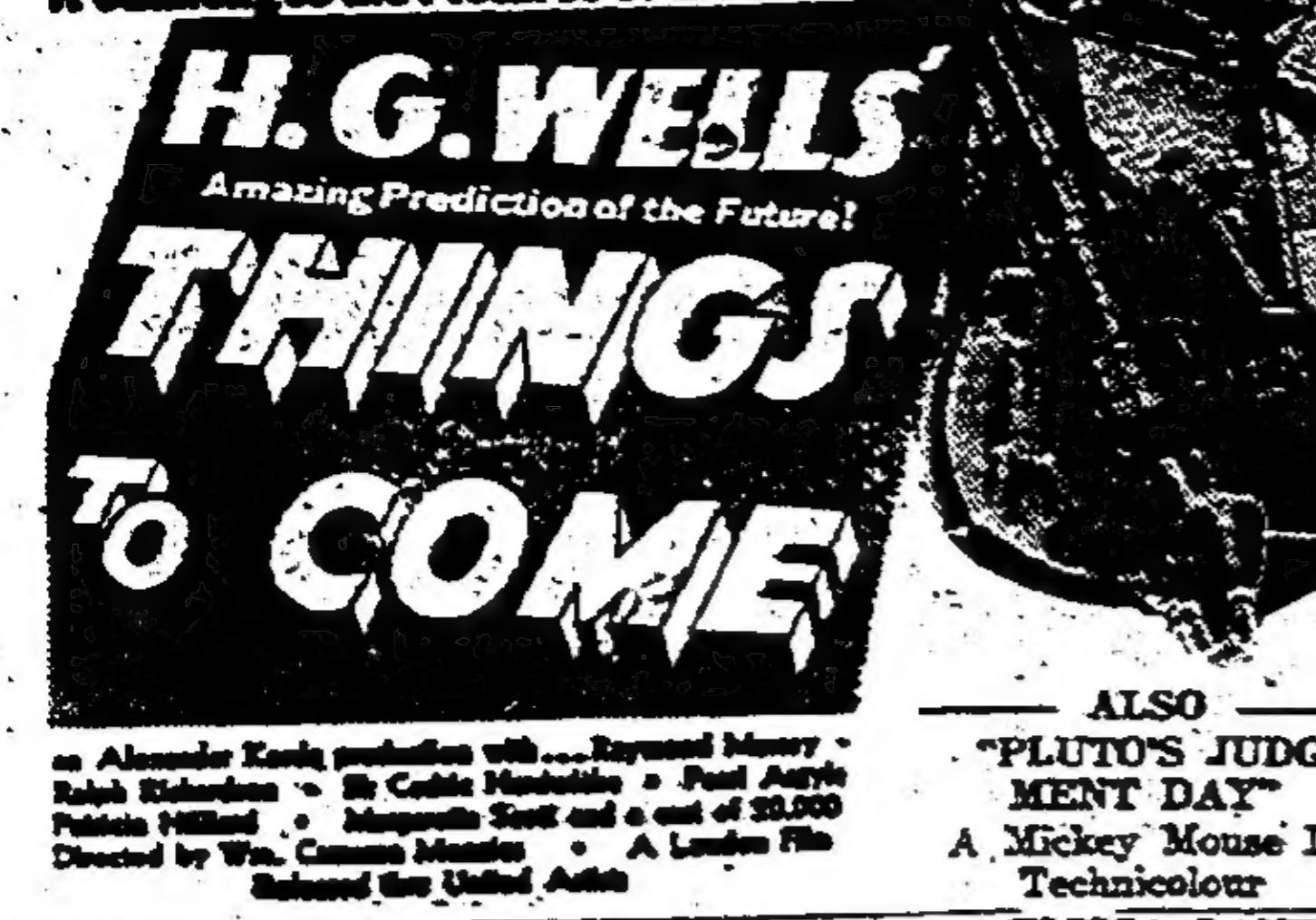
GENTLEMEN	20 cts.
LADIES	10 cts.
CHILDREN	10 cts.



W. R. LOXLEY & CO. (CHINA) LTD.

SHOWING TO-DAY **WINTER** At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.30 p.m.

It Devises the Pictures of the Past...  
It Challenges the Pictures of the Future...



an Alexander Korda production with... Raymond Massey... Ralph Richardson... Sir Cedric Hardwicke... Paul Henreid... Patricia Morison... Margaret Scott and a cast of 2,000. Directed by William Cameron Menzies. A London Film. Released by United Artists.

NEXT CHANGE DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS JR. ELISSA LANDI in United Artists' "THE AMATEUR GENTLEMAN"



LAST 4 TIMES TO-DAY THE FUNNIEST PICTURE YOU EVER SAW IT'S THE BEST SHOW IN TOWN!



TO-MORROW MONDAY TUESDAY A GLORIFIED MOTION PICTURE PRODUCTION! POSITIVELY THE SCREEN'S GREATEST ACHIEVEMENT!



MATINEES: 20c.-30c. EVENINGS: 20c.-30c.-50c.-70c.



FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY THREE SHOWS FOR THE PRICE OF ONE!!!

1. "AUDIOSCOPIKS" 2. M-G-M's THREE-DIMENSIONAL NOVELTY AND "A TALE OF VIENNA WOODS" COLOUR CARTOON. "LIVE GHOSTS"

3. A MIGHTY SOUTH SEA'S DRAMA... A MAEL-STORM OF PRIMITIVE PASSION FROM THE FASCINATING LAST FRONTIER OF CIVILIZATION!



TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY JOSEPHINE HUTCHINSON, GEORGE HOUSTON in "THE MELODY Lingers ON" UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE

IF YOU ARE TOO BUSY TO WRITE HOME - DON'T

Just Post a Copy of the

Overland China Mail  
which gives all the News there is -  
Both Local and Coastal.

## SECOND SONATA RECITAL

### Excellent Music At Helena May

The second of the series of Sonata Recitals by Prue Lewis and Maurice Barton was given at the Helena May Institute last evening before a large and appreciative audience. The principal artists were supported by Mrs. Neil Macpherson, who delighted those present with two groups of songs. Mr. E. O'Neil Shaw accompanied. A detailed report by a special outside contributor will appear in to-morrow's issue of the Sunday Herald.

### RE-TRIAL WANTED

### Schoolmaster & Young Girl Pupil

Yesterday afternoon at the Kowloon Magistracy, Mr. Hinsing Lo, instructed by Mr. E. S. C. Brooks of Hastings and Co., appeared before Mr. Q. A. A. Macfadyen to apply for a re-hearing of the case in which Chan Lai-wo, 25, headmaster of a private school at 522 Canton Road, was acquitted of charges of carnal knowledge of an 11-year-old girl, Li Kui-fong, and of indecent assault on the same girl, on divers dates between June 18 and August 14. At the hearing on October 2, Mr. Q. A. A. Macfadyen discharged defendant on both charges because the story given by complainant could not be corroborated.

### FARMER WHO MADE GOOD

### Novel Method Of Fertilisation

### TOOK HIS COURAGE IN BOTH HANDS

How Mr. George Baylis, of Boxford, Berks, the agricultural pioneer, made a fortune approaching £250,000 by novel fertilisation methods was explained recently by an expert at an agricultural conference at King's Lynn, Norfolk.

Mr. C. S. Orwin, Director of the Institute for Research in Agricultural Economics, Oxford University, said that Mr. Baylis, whose will was proved last month at £245,596, was at one time the largest arable farmer in England.

"In 1866 he had begun farming in Berkshire, on a farm of 240 acres, in the traditional way for corn, roots, bullocks and sheep." Mr. Orwin continued. "After six years he had lost £600.

Adding Farm to Farm "In his search after some other method of farming, which would put his balance on the other side, he came upon the experiments of Lawes and Gilbert, at Rothamsted, Herts, which proved that corn could be grown without animal manure by the application of ammonia and phosphates.

"Baylis took his courage in both hands, and decided to take the Rothamsted experiments at their face value by abolishing all livestock from his farming system.

"He evolved a six-course rotation, with three corn crops, two bare fallows and a clover crop. In 1875 he borrowed £15,000, and bought a 40-acre farm on which to pursue his system.

Prices Slump "Almost immediately he had to face the great agricultural depression and the slump in corn prices. While his neighbours were going bankrupt or giving up farming, Baylis went on growing corn, making money, and adding farm to farm. Before his death he was farming 12,000 acres, half of which he owned, and the only livestock upon it were some 300 working horses.

"He died at the farm where he started. He had farmed it without livestock for 61 years, and without any visible deterioration."

Mr. Orwin suggested that large areas of English grass lands were full of stored-up fertility, which could not be released except by ploughing and cropping. There were thousands of acres of grassland which would be more profitable to landlord and tenant alike under a system of alternate husbandry.

## Local Share Market

### Messrs. Harriman's Weekly Report

Messrs. G. A. Harriman & Co's weekly share report and market review issued at noon to-day states:-

Much quieter conditions have prevailed in all markets during the last seven days than for many weeks past. Locally the market has been disturbed by political happenings up North, but with the latest news from Shanghai reassuring, a late improvement has set in and the tendency, on the eve of the "Double Tenth" holiday weekend, is decidedly firmer, with the many buying enquiries difficult to fill.

Manila has also experienced the quietest period in months and brokers down there must have enjoyed a much needed respite after weeks of driving activity. Although quiet, quotations have been well maintained, and it appears likely that the next movement will again trend upwards, for there is little sign of weakness except among a few of the poorer stocks. Our leading utility shares have eased off slightly, Hong Kong Electric close around 54½ middle but China Lights (old) are above their lowest level for the week at \$14.75 cash & 15.40 December. Telephones (old) are available at \$29½ and the New shares at \$11½ with \$11 bid. Trams have kept steady, with buyers bidding \$12.60 and small business transacted at \$12.65. Wharves have eased to \$114 and Provident (old) have fluctuated between \$21.75 and \$21 closing around \$21.10. The new shares were dealt in at 20 cts. Hong Kong Dock are available at \$13.75. Hong Kong Lands are nominally quoted round \$40 and Humphreys at \$35.00. Cements are wanted at \$11.60. Ropes offer at \$3.80 without attracting buyers. Hong Kong Hotels have been actively traded in and large quantities were taken at \$6 and \$6.10, cash & \$6.20 November & December buyers bidding \$6.00 at close for cash and \$6.25 December. Hong Kong Realtys have subsided to a nominal quotation of \$5.75 middle.

Among mining shares Raubs are again prominent, the improvement in the sterling price of Gold to 142s per oz., being very favourable. Raubs are again prominent, the improvement in the sterling price of Gold to 142s per oz., being very favourable. Raubs are again prominent, the improvement in the sterling price of Gold to 142s per oz., being very favourable.

### PORTUGAL'S THREAT TO WITHDRAW

(Continued from Page 1)

Soviet Russia wants to split Europe into two camps and make the success of the forthcoming five-power Conference illusory? The latter theory is favoured in some circles because at the same time the Soviet Union has started another diplomatic action in Geneva in connection with League reform.

The *Parisien* thinks that if saving the Spanish Republic was the motive, it came much too late. No Socialist or Popular Front army could now prevent the fall of the Madrid Government.—Trans-Ocean Service.

### BONFIRE OF QUEEN MARY PLANS

Plans and patterns used in the construction of the Queen Mary provided fuel for a bonfire lit at Clydebank recently to celebrate the town's jubilee.

### RADIO'S FAVOURITES REGAL ZONOPHONE "HILL BILLIES"

MR1403—OLD FAITHFUL  
MR1959—HOME ON THE RANGE  
MR1633—GOODBYE BRONCHO BILL  
MR1595—LILY LUCY LANE  
MR1610—ROLL ALONG COVERED WAGON  
MR1722—ROLL ALONG PRAIRIE MOON  
MR1663—LOVE IN OLD SANTA FE  
MR1790—JUMP ON THE OLD WAGON  
MR1816—HILL BILLY BAND  
MR2051—UNDER THE OLD PINE TREE  
MR1922—DYING COWBOY  
MR1655—LAST OF THE TEXAS RANGERS

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.  
PHONE 21222 ICE HOUSE ST.

## SHOWING TO-DAY SIMULTANEOUSLY

### QUEEN'S HONG KONG

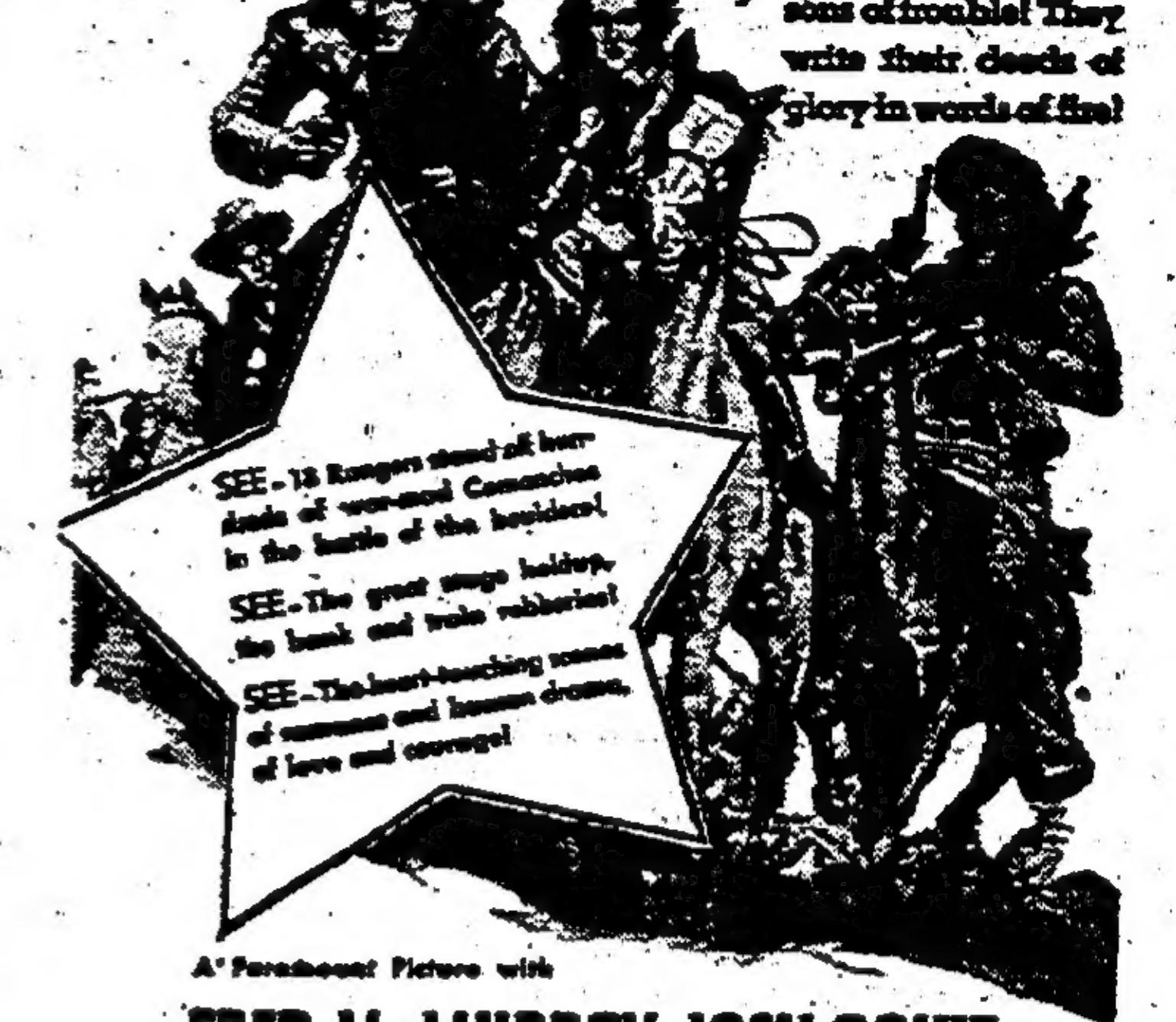
### ALHAMBRA KOWLOON

At 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 p.m. At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.30 p.m.

Don't be misled by the Title

This is not a Cowboy Picture

### A SUPER HOLIDAY ATTRACTION



FRED MURRAY-JACK DAKIE JEAN PARKER...LLOYD NOLAN EDWARD ELLIS...BENNIE BARTLETT Produced and Directed by King Vidor

NEXT CHANGE At The QUEEN'S Gary Cooper & Jean Arthur IN "MR. DEEDS GOES TO TOWN" NEXT CHANGE At The ALHAMBRA Robert Allen & Florence Rice IN "GUARD THAT GIRL"

## SPECIAL MORNING PERFORMANCE QUEEN'S THEATRE TO-MORROW AT 11.00 A.M.

### A SELECTED VARIETY PROGRAMME

including COLOUR SHORTS, POP-EYE and BETTY BOOP CARTOONS.

Entire proceeds to be given over to Marshal CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S Aeroplane Fund.

ADMISSION: ADULTS 40c, CHILDREN 20c

## STAR THEATRE

SAT. SUN. & MON. Daily at 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m. SENSATIONAL STARS OF "MOROCCO" RE-UNITED IN ANOTHER SENSATIONAL SUCCESS!



NEXT CHANGE BOULDER DAM with ROSS ALEXANDER & PATRICIA ELLIS A WARNER BROS. PICTURE

Printed and Published for the Proprietors, The Newspaper Proprietors Ltd. by Gordon Clegg, Bremen, 22, Wyndham Street, Victoria, Hong Kong.

CHINA MAIL

# DOUBLE TENTH SUPPLEMENT

## ▲ DOCTOR SUN YAT SEN, THE MAZZINI OF CHINA ▲

GIFTED with exceptional intelligence and a remarkable power for revolutionary organisation, the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen (Sun Wen) was mainly responsible for the overthrow of the Manchu Dynasty. He was the life and soul of the democratic revolution of 1911, and has rightly been called the "Mazzini of China."

Born in the year 1866 in the Hsiangshan District of Kwantung, Dr. Sun received his primary education in the Anglican Mission School, and subsequently entered the Hawaii College in Honolulu. On his return to Hong Kong he continued his studies at Queen's College. After paying another visit to Honolulu he returned to China to take up the study of medicine, first in Canton and afterwards in Hong Kong.

It was while studying in Hong Kong that the late President of China commenced his political career. He organised a secret society called the Chung Hsing Hui with the intention of overthrowing the Manchu Dynasty, but he soon had to flee to Honolulu and then to America to save his life as the organisation encountered many difficulties, several of his comrades being arrested and beheaded.



DR. SUN YAT SEN.

In 1893, when only 27 years of age, he was kidnapped in London by members of the Chinese Legation at the instance of the Chinese Government. He, however, managed to communicate with his comrades, and obtained his liberty from the British Government.

While in Tokyo in 1904 he

successfully united all the different elements of the anti-dynastic movement into a formidable revolutionary party, which was called the Tung Meng Hui, and planned the revolution of 1911.

Soon after the Revolution, which, owing to a misunderstanding between Dr. Sun and General Huang Hsing, who had the

task of carrying out the scheme, broke out earlier than scheduled, Dr. Sun hurried to London from America, and, exerting himself before the British Authorities, obtained the three following promises:

"That no loans would be granted to the Manchus."

"That the orders for Dr. Sun's deportation from the British colonies of Hong Kong, Singapore and Penang be cancelled."

"That Japan would be prevented from interfering in favour of the Manchus."

On his return to Nanking, Dr. Sun was elected President of the Chinese Republic by the Republican Government, but immediately after the abdication of the Manchus, he resigned in favour of Yuan Shih-kai; as his goal, the overthrow of the Manchu Dynasty, had been accomplished. However, when Yuan Shih-kai, turning traitor to the Republic, wished to establish himself Emperor of China, Dr. Sun strongly opposed him and subsequently the name of the revolutionary party was changed to "Koumintang" or "The People's party."

During the years that followed, Dr. Sun figured prominently in the many hostilities which were organised against him and his followers; and it was not until May 5, 1921, that he formally became President of China.

(Continued on Page 10)

CONGRATULATIONS  
ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE  
CHINESE REPUBLIC

From the distributors of  
W. D. & H. O. Wills' famous  
"Embassy" Cigarettes  
SOLD AT A POPULAR PRICE

## GENERALISSIMO'S NEW LIFE MOVEMENT OUTLINED

CHINA, like almost every other nation during the past few years, has felt the tremendously energizing effects of world depression, writes Madame Chiang Kai-shek in the *China Press*. Each nation, according to its lights, has sought to find a way out of stagnation into normality. Italy has its Fascism, Germany its Nazism, the Soviet Union its first and second five-year plans, and America its New Deal. The primary aim of each is to solve the economic problems involved and to bring material prosperity to the people.

China, like the rest of the nations, is confronted with a similar problem, added to which is the necessity of rescuing the people from the cumulative miseries of poverty, ignorance, and superstition, combined with the after effects of communistic orgies and natural calamities, not to mention the grave consequences of external aggression.

To this end, what is known as the New Life Movement has been launched, to strike at the very root of the several evils. Conditions obtaining in China are so different from those facing any other country that it would be impossible for the average foreign mind to comprehend the reasons for the New Life Movement, its programme, its actual working results, and its future, without a brief explanation of the background of the psychological and social state in which China finds herself after some 300 years of oppression and neglect by the rulers of the Manchu Dynasty, followed by the chaos consequent upon the revolution which overthrew that regime.

In foreign countries which have enjoyed the advantages of social, political, and economic organisation over a period of years, a system has been erected under which citizens have become accustomed to making



THE GENERALISSIMO.



MADAME CHIANG.



Mr. Lin Sen, Chairman of the Nationalist Government of the Republic of China.

them. As an old Chinese proverb has it, "The people dared to be angry, but they did not dare to speak." They came to believe that governmental affairs were no concern of theirs.

So it happened that, when the Revolution of 1911 drove out what was accepted as the official class, the people found themselves without any knowledge or experience of what was required of them to build up a new State. They were, in the main, illiterate; liberty was, at the outset, defined by them to mean license; and public service was scorned by them as something they never heard of and did not understand. They were, in a sense, bewildered by the transference of responsibility from the old-time official shoulders to their own and appeared to resent all efforts of the revolutionary leaders to induce them to undertake community service—to clean up the dirt of centuries of official neglect and organize those activities which, in foreign countries, seem a natural course of action for the citizens.

In conditions such as these it did not take the civilian element long to learn the wisdom of discreet silence. And, since in cases of forcible attempts to effect political reforms all the relatives of those deemed guilty were forthwith exterminated, the risks run by would-be reformers were so great that in the course of time the whole of the people learned to accept what befell them and to confine themselves to their own affairs.

Discouraged by every possible means from participating in administrative work or community service, they eventually forgot what the State meant to

live, a national consciousness and spirit of mutual co-operation must be roused. He saw that the immediate need was the development of the vitality of the spirit of the people, which seemed to have been crushed. He contemplated the perspective of history in the light of existing conditions about him; he realised how much depended upon the people's consciousness of their heritage from the past; and conviction came to him that the four great virtues of old China, *Li*, *I*, *Lien*, and *Chih*, constituted a remedy that could recover the country from stagnation and ruin—because, at the time when those principles were practiced, China was indeed a great nation. He decided there and then to base a New Life Movement upon them, to try to recover what had been lost by forgetfulness of this source of China's greatness.

What significance lies behind these four principles which hold so much good in them for China, if they can be carried out in the spirit intended?

First is *Li*, which is the ordinary and most accepted form of translation means courtesy. And by courtesy is meant that which emanates from the heart—not a formality which merely obeys the law.

Everybody  
stops to look  
at this  
LACTOGEN  
baby!



LACTOGEN  
the better milk for babies

PUT YOUR BABY ON  
LACTOGEN!

"Baby has been fed on Lactogen from birth. Everybody stops to look at her, and people enquire as to what food she has had. My husband and I cannot speak too highly of Lactogen." Mrs. A.W.

Lactogen gives baby all the vital nourishment necessary for promoting dense bones, a sound digestive system, healthy skin, and firm flesh. Lactogen is full-cream pure English milk transformed by special Lactogen processes into an easily digested food which conforms in all important respects to breast-milk. Put your baby on Lactogen.



Mother! Send for free  
Lactogen sample and booklet

TO NESTLE'S MILK CO.,  
CHUNG TIN BUILDING,  
5 DESVOUX RD.,  
HONGKONG.

Please send me a sample tin of  
LACTOGEN and a copy of your  
"Baby Book."

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_



## SUPPLIES AND BUILDS:

Complete electric power plants of all capacities.

Motors, generators, electric ship drives, transformers, rectifiers, electric trains, searchlights. Wires, cables, insulators, lighting fixtures, light-signal plants, household appliances.

Complete telephone exchanges, telephone plants, measuring instruments of all descriptions, electric clock plants, police and fire-alarm plants.

Telefunken Broadcasting transmitters and receiving sets, loudspeaker plants.

Steel-structures, bridges, wharves, steel of any description, Larssen steel-sheet piling.

Electro-medical apparatus, X-ray plants of all capacities.

— 行 洋 子 門 西 商 德 —  
SIEMENS CHINA CO.

PEDDER BUILDING

HONG KONG

TELEPHONES 24353 &amp; 24884

HEAD OFFICE:—SHANGHAI

BRANCHES AT ALL PRINCIPAL PORTS IN CHINA

The second is *Ji*, which, roughly translated, means duty or service toward the individual's fellow men and toward himself.

The third is *Lien*, meaning clear definition of the rights of the individual and of the degree in which those rights may be enforced without infringing upon those of others. In other words, honesty. A clear demarcation between what is public and what is private, what is yours and what is mine.

The fourth is *Chik*, which denotes high-mindedness and honour.

Being a realist, the Generalissimo recognised that conditions in China are entirely different from what they were centuries ago when China was a great nation. At that time China could well afford to stand aloof, shut herself within the confines of her own boundaries, and keep out all intruders; but today she is a part of a worldwide scheme of things, and, in order to maintain and improve her present position, she must keep in step with the march of time.

So the New Life Movement is based upon the preservation of these four virtues, and it aims to apply them to actual, existing conditions, in order that the moral character of the nation shall attain the highest possible standard. The Generalissimo observed that communism crushed the spirit of the people, in addition to robbing them of material things; that it struck at all the fundamental principles of moral character. It tortured and degraded the status of man and dis-

possessed human life of value. In the face of this dismal prospect, the Generalissimo decided that the New Life Movement could sow the first seeds of an effort to awaken in the people an urge for a more-satisfying life.

To this end the New Life Movement was launched in Nanchang, the capital of Kiangsi Province.

In Kiangsi the first thing done when areas were reclaimed from the communists by the Government forces was to send a group of young officers called the Pieh Tung Tui, meaning Special Movement Organisation, to the devastated sections, to



assist in rehabilitation work. These young officers had previously received careful training at Military Headquarters in their duties and in the objects of the New Life Movement and had also been brought to realise that fairness and courtesy should be the rule in all their dealings with their fellow men.

Upon arrival at the front, the duty of this group was to make a rapid survey of the local situation, proceed to discover the abuses which had borne most heavily upon the people during the communist occupation, and then embody their findings in a

detailed report to Headquarters. In the meantime they organized co-operatives to enable the people to secure tools, seed, materials for repairs, and other necessities of life at a reasonable rate of interest on long-term loans. Such assistance was rendered necessary because the communists commonly had deprived the inhabitants of all their livestock and other means of livelihood and often went so far as to destroy their farm implements.

Gradually the government troops completely won the confidence of the people. This was well demonstrated in May, 1934, when the Generalissimo made a personal tour of the devastated areas which had just been taken over from the communists. For hundreds of miles as he passed through the villages the peasants, with their long-handled spears, red-tasseled and gleaming, waited to salute him, in spite of torrential downpours.

Along with military assistance on the farms, Headquarters sends out specialists to care for the poorly nourished, the sick, and the dying and to provide food for those still able to carry on. The Pieh Tung Tui then organises all able-bodied men, from 16 years of age upward, into self-defence corps, teaching them how to protect themselves and to act in concert, should the communists by any chance return when the Government forces have moved on. They are shown how to build simple mud fortifications, how to use arms—some of which are given each village—and all are taught how to de-

fend themselves and their homes with long-handled, steel-pointed spears—quite formidable weapons when used by massed forces. Apart from the fact that a certain measure of self-defence is thus available to the inhabitants, the greatest gain to them is the psychological effect of united effort and the development of the spirit of self-reliance, a spirit the communists ruthlessly suppressed.

In addition to these practical aids to rehabilitation, the Pieh Tung Tui materially assists in re-establishing confidence in the Government forces by effectively protecting the people against any infraction of regulations by individuals or soldiers. If any dispute arises between civilians and the soldiery, the Pieh Tung Tui investigates the matter on the spot and gives a just decision; but the decisions, curiously enough, are generally in favour of the civilians.

Not content with organisations specially delegated to these devastated areas to work towards a better community life, the Generalissimo, before the end of the spring school season, called a meeting of all the middle-school students in Nanchang. He spoke at length

(Continued on Page 14)

Bring Your  
PRINTING  
Problems to Us

THE NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE LTD.  
JUNIOR MAIL BLDG. - 2A WYNDHAM ST.

## CHINA'S ECONOMIC FUTURE REVIEWED

PROBABLY the newcomer to China would be perplexed to know what to believe about the economic future of the country, writes F. L. Pratt in the *China Press*. The pessimist would insist that irredeemable collapse was only a matter of time. The optimist would tell him that China has the resources and the courage to overcome present difficulties as she has successfully surmounted those encountered in the past.

Provided that the newcomer was put in possession of well-authenticated facts and figures, realised the new spirit which is abroad, and knew something of the long history of this country, he would, without doubt, eventually give full credence to the optimist.

China may be compared to a granite cliff facing the ocean. On occasion the waves of adversity beat—with apparently irresistible force—against her, subjecting her to relentless buffeting. But the waves invariably moderate in due time, while the cliff remains—none the worse for the assaults that it has countered and repelled.

The hindrances to China's economic development in the past have been numerous. Some of them have been partially overcome by political changes and a growing sense on the part of responsible leaders; that China could no longer neglect measures to bring her abreast of other nations in economic progress. Some of the hindrances could, it was recognised, be removed by well-directed national effort, and that effort has been, and is now more intensively being, made. To mention a few of the disabilities that have checked economic progress, the agriculturists, who form an overwhelming majority of the people, (the percentage of farm households to the total households of the country is estimated to be 74.5) are still for the most part apathetic and conservative.

Until quite recently, the provincial officials were mostly indifferent to the need of the districts in which they were stationed. This unfortunately is still the case in some provinces.

Other disabilities are the natural calamities, drought, floods and famines, which periodically afflict this land. The high rates of interest, irregular taxation, and the financial stringency—which has always been a nightmare to Ministers of Finance since the Republic was established, and which has been greatly accentuated of late by foreign aggression, the compulsory heavy military expenditure, the loss of revenue from Manchuria and the American silver policy—have also been grave retarding factors.

But perhaps the chief disability has been the paucity of communications. Before the establishment of the Republic, road-making on anything like an adequate scale was unknown. In the Manchu days a few high-



General Pei Chung-hsi, former vice Commander-in-Chief of the Fourth Group Army, seen in the centre, photographed after an official reception given in his honour in Kwangsi recently.



Dr. H. H. Kung, the Chinese Minister of Finance.

ways which focussed on Peiping were maintained by the Imperial Government, principally for the transportation of tribute and for military purposes. Apart from these highways there were few roads of much value for the transport of goods by wheeled vehicles.

In former days, in the mountainous parts of the country, there were few roads except those used by coolie carriers. The amount that these men could carry was necessarily restricted as was the distance that they could cover. Transportation charges added immensely to the cost of goods when they reached their destination, and this acted as a very real restraint of trade. Economic development was consequently retarded.

Some provinces, notably Kiangsi, Fukien, Kweichow and Szechuan, have greatly benefitted as a consequence of the road work done at the instigation of General Chiang Kai-shek during the campaign against the Communists. Although the roads then built were primarily for military purposes, they were designed to be permanent additions to the existing means of communication. They are proving to be of great value to the rural populace, as they enable the facile dispatch of products to markets that were previously inaccessible.

Probably it is not generally known that road-making in China has already brought the most remote of the south-western provinces into touch with Shanghai by motor. When a few gaps are closed, it will be possible to drive a car from Shanghai to Singapore. Similarly very little remains to be done in the western provinces to render motor

trips from the east coast of China to the west of Europe feasible. This article is chiefly concerned with economic development, but it is obvious that economic advantages necessarily follow the creation of these new travel routes.

Appallingly high rates of interest have long been a serious brake upon economic development in China. Conditions in the various provinces may vary, but generally speaking the high rates of interest exacted for loans are largely responsible for causing a serious check to the development of trade, and for withholding from the producer the fair reward that he might reasonably expect.

Emphasis has been hitherto mainly placed upon the difficulties that have to be surmounted before China can reap the full benefit of the unremitting industry of her people and her enormous natural resources. The more pleasing task has now to be faced of showing what favourable factors exist that might give ground for optimism. Anyone who has been closely associated with China for a lengthy period cannot have failed to be astounded at the quick recovery invariably made after natural or other calamities of a major character. One year millions are on the verge of starvation as a consequence of floods, or the depredations of bandits. The latter frequently denude the farmers in extensive regions of their live stock, their seed grain and even of their farming implements. The farmers are left utterly destitute—but never despairing.

In circumstances in which many other races would have been rendered apathetic and hopeless, the Chinese set patiently at work at a task equivalent to making bricks without straw, and—in seeming contradiction to possibility—they succeed! In an incredibly short time the ravages wrought by man or nature are repaired and the rich land again rewards the tillers.

The character of the people is, therefore, one of the chief justifications of hope for the future in the economic sense. Then of supreme importance is the attitude of the National Government. In other days, although the betterment of economic conditions was repeatedly declared to be one of the main preoccupations of the Government, little or



Dr. Quo Tai-chi, the Chinese Minister in London, has done much to foster Anglo-Chinese friendship.

nothing was done to improve matters. Practically no effort was made to stir up the provincial officials to a realisation that the promotion of trade was a most important duty. Neither was there any real effort made to abolish, or at least modify, the many oppressive and illegal taxes imposed by regional rulers. Of late, however, the National Government has seriously taken the matter in hand. Removal of many of the evils of irregular and oppressive taxation is not the least of its accomplishments. It has also inculcated in many of the provincial officials a real spirit of service.

In regard to the illegal taxes, the task of bettering the conditions of the people was almost Herculean. For decades the rural population never knew precisely what exactions might be made. To end a condition like this was no easy task. The Generalissimo, however, ably and loyally supported by his colleagues, notably by Dr. H. H. Kung and Mr. T. V. Soong, has been able to bring about reform in province after province.

The Economic Reconstruction Movement which was launched by the Generalissimo last year as a complement of the New Life Movement promises to be of invaluable service to the economy of the country. Much has already been done to improve conditions, especially in Kiangsi, though attention has by no means been confined to that province by the National Economic Council.

(Continued on Page 18)

## AVAILABLE

A telephone when you're alone . . . the familiar electric light switch when it starts to get dark . . . these services which you have learned to depend on give you a feeling of comfortable security. Learn to depend, too, on the many convenient services this bank can give you. Get familiar with what these services are and what they can do for you . . . for your business, for your family, for your own protection. Come in at your convenience and let us talk it over.

THE CHINA & SOUTH SEA BANK,  
LIMITED

(Incorporated in China)

Head Office—Shanghai

Capital ..... \$7,500,000.00  
Reserve ..... \$1,500,000.00

Branches—All Important Cities in  
China

## HONG KONG BRANCH:

## 11, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL

Manager's Office ..... Tel. 33565  
Foreign Exchange Dept. .... 33566  
General Office ..... 33567  
Cashier's Office ..... 33569

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA,  
LIMITED

Authorised Capital ..... \$10,000,000.00  
Paid-up Capital ..... \$ 5,598,600.00  
Reserve and Undivided Profits ..... \$ 2,685,395.52

## HEAD OFFICE—HONG KONG

10, Des Voeux Road, Central.

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS—

Sir Shouson Chow, Chairman.

Li Koon Chun, Esq. Li Lan Sang, Esq.  
P. K. Kwok, Esq. Wong Chu-Son, Esq.  
Wong Yun Tong, Esq. Kan Ying Po, Esq.  
Chan Ching Shek, Esq.

KAN TONG PO, Esq., Chief Manager.

LI TSE FONG, Esq., Manager.

## BRANCHES AND AGENCIES—

Amoy	Melbourne	Shanghai
Batavia	Nagasaki	Singapore
Bombay	New York	Sourabaya
Calcutta	Osaka	Swatow
Canton	Paris	Sydney
Hainan	Peiping	Taihoku
Hankow	Penang	Tientsin
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tokyo
Kobe	Saigon	Vancouver
Kowloon	San Francisco	Yokohama
London	Seattle	
Manila	Semarang	

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

Current Accounts opened in Local Currency and Fixed Deposits received for one year or shorter periods in Local and Foreign Currencies on terms which will be quoted on application.

Safe Deposit Boxes To Let.

KAN TONG PO,  
Chief Manager.SECURE YOUR  
ECONOMIC FUTURE

by effecting

## INSURANCE

with

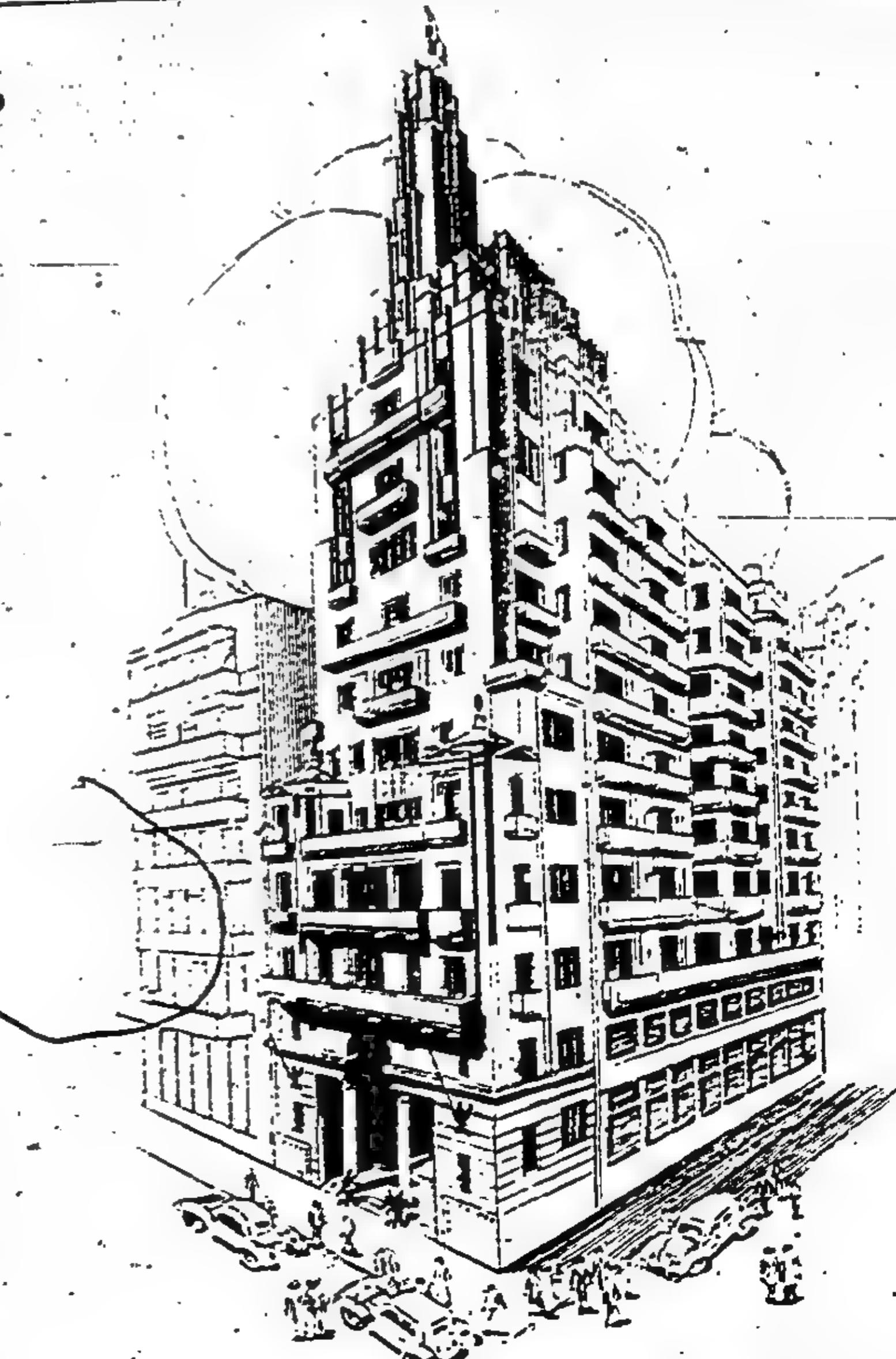
CHINA  
UNDERWRITERS,  
LIMITED.

4a, Des Voeux Road, Central,

HONG KONG.

LIFE ASSURANCE and PENSION POLICIES  
to secure your old age and your dependants.EDUCATIONAL POLICIES  
to secure your childrens' education.

## ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

FIRE, TYPHOON and MOTOR CAR  
INSURANCE.Branches and Agencies throughout China  
and the Far East.

## CHINA'S EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS

DURING the last two or three years, the people and Government of China have been confronted with general economic depression and such calamities as great drought and flood, to say nothing of its external difficulties. Given such a situation, one would wonder whether educational work could progress at all; and a pessimistic view of its immediate future may probably prevail, writes Dr. Wang Shih-chieh, Minister of Education, in the *China Press*.

Fortunately, the facts are not so discouraging. Of all large-scale public undertakings in China, education seems to have acquired a capacity to grow in adversity. The growth though moderate so far in some respects, has been continuous, as shown by the increase of schools and continued upward move of educational budgets, both national and local.

In speaking of the outlook of education in China, we may begin with the universities, which have undergone great changes between 1929 and 1935. By a series of measures beginning with the laws and regulations in 1929, which have been enforced with uninterrupted vigour, this part of the educational work is beginning to produce the desired effect as regards discipline, equipment and administration in the universities. With orderly administration and secure finance, the majority of the universities have been free, from other cares during recent years, and have had only one single concern, the promotion of knowledge and learning.

A university may be defined as an institution of higher education or the seat of learning. But the Chinese educational law gives it a more concrete definition. According to the law of



The above picture was taken at the Alice Memorial Hospital on October 10, 1888, and shows a group of students of the Hong Kong College Hospital. Reading from left to right are Messrs. Yeung Hok Ling, Sun Yat Sen (later President of China), Chan Kwai Shak, Kwan Sam Yin and Yau Lit. Dr. Kwan is still in practice in the Colony. (Photo by A. Fong).

1929, a university is defined as an institution which has at least three colleges, one of which must be of pure science or applied science.

This emphasis on science is due to obvious reasons; it is the basis of modern life and knowledge; and the applied science in its many branches is so important for the economic reconstruction of the country. There is no intention to favour science at the expense of social science and literature, but all care must be taken to see that the claims and value of science are fully recognised in China. It is for this reason that the Ministry of Education has been paying much attention for the improvement of science instruction in the universities.

Recently, a wholesome tendency is showing itself in that

more students are turning to the study of natural science, pure and applied. Prior to 1934, the universities took in annually more students for arts and social science than for natural science, pure and applied; but the situation began to be reversed since the summer of the aforesaid year. One of the immediate hopes of the universities is that the work of the graduates, whether as secondary school teachers or as technicians and research workers, will be greatly improved.

Closely connected with the encouragement of science instruction is the promotion of post-graduate research in the universities. The provisional regulations for the organisation of post-graduate research were issued by the ministry in 1934. The general requirements are

ample financial provisions, competent research staff and adequate laboratory and library equipment; otherwise these regulations leave the universities much freedom to develop their research according to their special facilities and tradition.

As a number of students go annually abroad for further study and research, it will be noted that the Government's policy in this respect has undergone some important changes during recent years, in requiring that generally only graduates of universities, independent colleges and technical schools be allowed to study abroad, whether they go on their own means or on Government fellowships. In the case of the latter, two years' work or research after graduation in China is often required and they are selected after a very searching competitive examination.

The spirit of research has been very much enhanced in China during recent years; as is evidenced by the activities of such learned societies as the Academia Sinica. These in turn assist the development of university research, and have the further advantage of concentrating on subjects in which they are particularly interested. The learned societies have been assisted in their work by the basic training that university instruction has given to the large number of their workers in every branch of learning and science.

Another fundamental problem in education in China at present concerns the equalisation and extension of educational opportunities. To this problem a great deal of attention has been paid. The equalisation of opportunities is one of the basic assumptions of modern democratic society; and its application in education means the removal of obstructions that stand in the

# YOUR SON'S CAREER AVIATION—

The most rapidly growing industry of to-day.

Complete courses for training as pilots or engineers.

All training given on modern BRITISH AIRCRAFT and ENGINES.

For prospectus, apply:

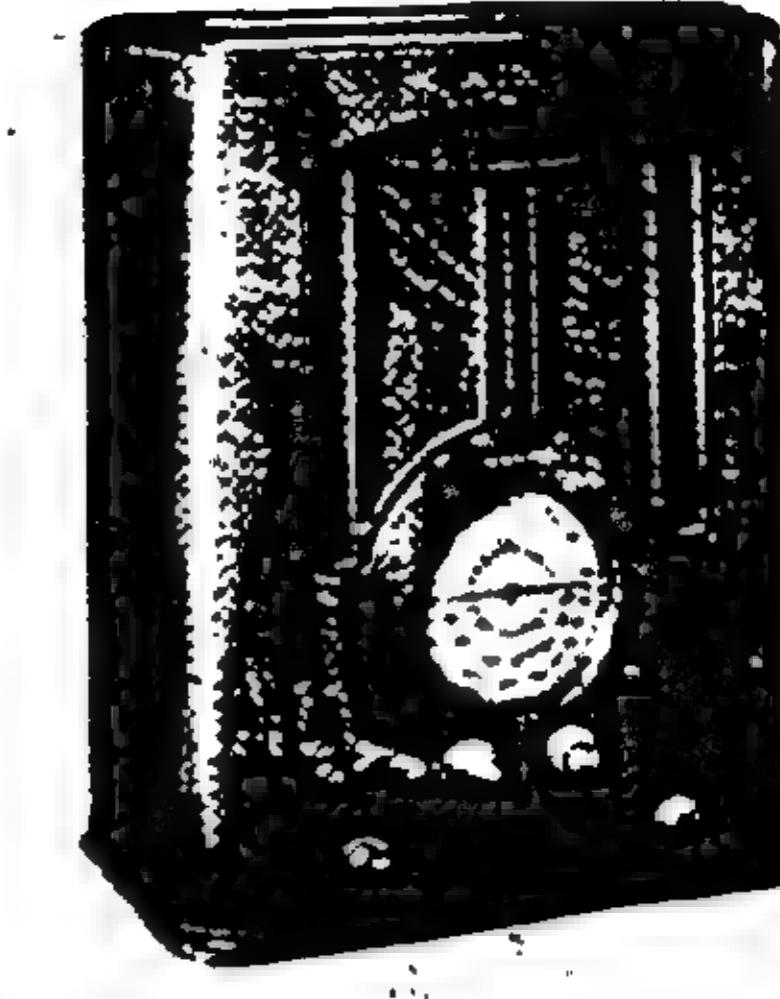
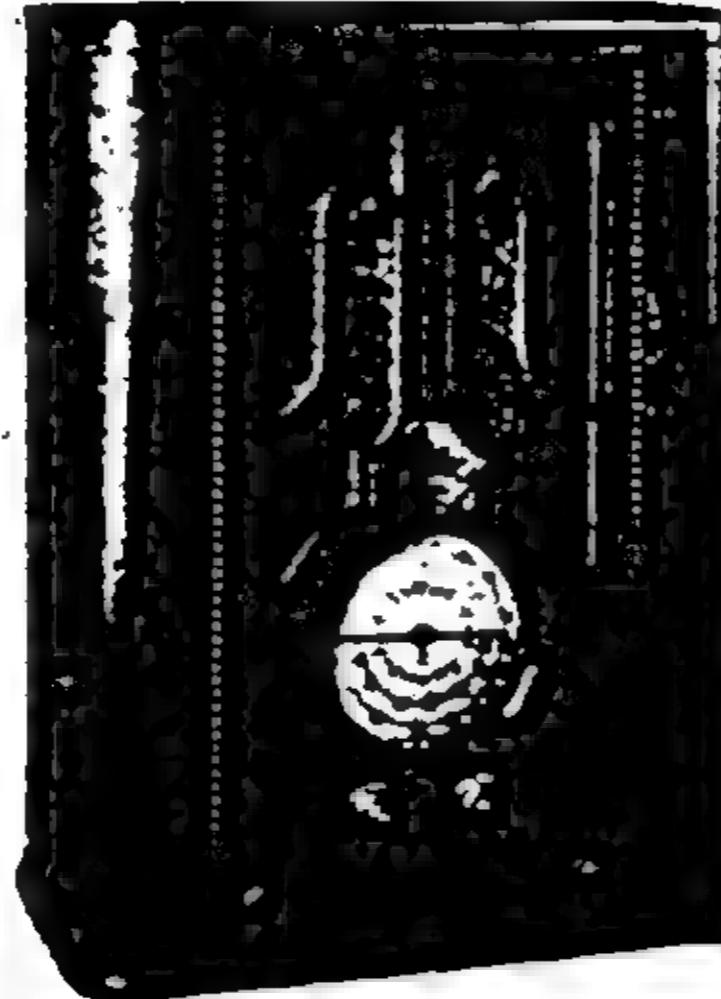
THE FAR EAST FLYING TRAINING SCHOOL, LTD.

Kai Tak Airport, Hong Kong.

Telephone 59282.

Buy no radio until you hear the new

**AMERICAN-BOSCH**  
*'the best in RADIO'*



- \* More Long and Short Wave stations to enjoy
- \* Better, Clearer, purified tone
- \* Greater Freedom from noise-Between stations and on stations
- \* Tuning made easier on both long and short wave
- \* Surpassing dependability resulting from 90% less wiring — 104 fewer soldered connections.
- \* Extra performance from new metal tubes.

Ask for free demonstration of these special advantages.

WING ON COMPANY, LTD.,  
HONG KONG.

campaign against the Communists was carefully organised and the Generalissimo — following the practice of Lord Kitchener in his Egyptian campaigns — wisely withheld his final push on the Soviet capital in Kiangsi until all his arrangements were complete. When it was made, the much advertised Soviet Republic collapsed like a house of cards, and the Communist forces have since been driven from pillar to post. They have ceased to be organised armies and are now admittedly bandits and marauders, with no abiding place. They have abandoned the pretence that they intend to attempt to establish another Government on the lines of that which fled from Juikin. For this signal change in the situation the Generalissimo was almost solely responsible, though it must be recalled that his colleagues gave him loyal support in finding the money necessary for the protracted military operations.

Although the suppression of movements deliberately intended to delay, if not entirely prevent unification, and the campaign against the Communists, have kept the Generalissimo fully occupied, he and his colleagues have not neglected the gradual preparation for the establishment of a democratic system of government as envisaged by the late Kuomintang leader, Dr. Sun Yat Sen. To this end, intensive preparations are being made to terminate political tutelage and establish a constitutional regime at an early date. Already a complete rational and logical code of law has been promulgated to safeguard the rights of the people. In 1934 prisons were established to enforce the law without unnecessary hardship upon those who come before the judicial authorities. For the protection of labour, a labour union law was enacted in 1929 to allow the formation of unions along proper lines and under government supervision. The right to strike is so regulated as to safeguard the workers' interests and insure, as far as practicable, industrial peace at the same time.

Simultaneously, efforts are being made to carry out the order of the Government issued in 1929 that all arrangements for district autonomy in the district (hsien) should be completed without delay. Nineteen provinces have set up institutes for the training of *chukang*, namely, heads of the sub-divisions of a district. In 1933 more than 3,000 graduates of these in-

stitutes were available for appointment. A model local government is being worked out in Kiangsi. Foreign missionaries who have lived for many years in that province, express absolute amazement at the simplicity and effectiveness of the government machinery that has been set up in the districts of Kiangsi which have been recovered from the Communists.

Furthermore, the long desired permanent constitution has been receiving much attention. Numerous drafts of the constitution have been made. Recent constitution-making owes its genesis to the Fourth Plenary Session of the Kuomintang Congress held in December, 1932. The congress adopted a resolution, proposed by Mr. Sun Fo, providing that in order to meet the national crisis the party should endeavour to bring about, within the shortest time, local self-government throughout the country and usher in, by stages, the period of constitutionalism.

National economic planning has been another policy of China's leaders. It has been adopted by both the ruling party and the National Government. The initiative for this came from Dr. Sun, who, in his book on "International Development of China," urged: "The State should lead in business enterprises and set up all kind of productive machinery which will be the property of the State." He advocated the construction of 100,000 miles of railways, 1,000,000 miles of macadamised roads, and other productive enterprises. Various plans were proposed and one based on the six-year programme approved by the People's Convention but spread over 10 years, was announced in August, 1931. However, three months later, the National Economic Council was organised to carry out a three-year plan. Chairman Chiang Kai-shek in an address outlined the plan, indicating the general lines along which reconstruction should be carried out, although details were to be worked out by commissions of experts. Two new features of the scheme were the training of administrators and international co-operation through the League of Nations. The National Economic Council has five technical committees whose work is to deal with public roads, hydraulic engineering, health, education, and rural reconstruction. Three of them are the Central Field Health Station, Bureau of Public Roads, and the Hydraulic Engineering Bureau, which are administra-

tive organs, have already accomplished a good deal of practical work, but the other two committees are policy-making bodies. Simultaneously the four-year plan, which aims at making the Yangtze Valley a centre of industrial reconstruction, has advanced beyond the vaguely idealistic stage. It was based on a scheme for the establishment of basic industries which "was worked out by Dr. H. H. Kung, when he was Minister of Industries." Concrete proposals have been brought forward and foreign capital has been interested. The scheme for the building up of a steel mill along the Yangtze is one of the projects to develop China's central region.

Socially, the New Life Movement shows the direction in which China's national leaders are working. This movement, started by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, has taken the country by storm. Madame Chiang in an informal chat with foreign newspaper correspondents, in Peiping expressed her belief that China's greatest hope was this reform which aims to preserve all the best of China's ancient culture and to blend it with those parts of western culture which China needs. Under the stimulus of the movement, she said that China would have every chance of becoming a great nation within ten years if given a period of peace and prosperity.

The rigid training of Generalissimo Chiang in his boyhood, caused him to be deeply distressed by the indications of juvenile depravity that he had seen during the Fukien campaign and at other times, such as instance as children of tender years indulging in smoking on the public streets. He began to consider methods of combating licentious ways in the young. Soon after his return to Nanchang from Fukien he launched the New Life Movement. In less than a month the movement became so popular that it swept nearly the entire country. Its inaugural meeting was held at Nanchang on February 19, 1934. Nanchang was the first city to respond. Then cities like Tientsin, Peiping, Hankow, and Shanghai followed suit.

In one of his speeches Generalissimo Chiang advocated a return to the virtues taught by the Chinese sages. These virtues are Li, Yi, Lien, and Chu. "From the pragmatic point of view to-day we may interpret the four virtues as follows: Li means regulated at-

titude (mind as well as heart); Yi means right conduct (in all things). Lien means clear discrimination (honesty, in both personal, public and official life), and Chu means real self-consciousness (integrity and honour)." These interpretations are given in "An Outline of the Principles" written by Generalissimo Chiang and translated by Madame Chiang.

He has consistently inculcated into the minds of the younger generation the eminent desirability of embracing and promoting loyalty, filial piety, kindness, love, faith, righteousness and peace. On one occasion, he said that, based as it is on these time-honoured virtues, the movement must be made effective by observance of the elementary principles of orderliness, cleanliness, simplicity, plain living, promptness and reliability.

No social movement can expect to attain immediate and lasting success without a central figure who can throw himself heart and soul into the cause and influence others by example and precept. In the case of the New Life Movement, Generalissimo Chiang is the central figure and his example and precept have made a strong appeal to the masses. There is every reason to believe that the movement will attain tremendous impetus as time goes on.

The depth of the wisdom of China's sages is indeed profound. It is like a living fountain of pure water, ever flowing to satisfy the spiritual thirst of the Chinese masses. Each age goes back to that wisdom afresh in order to drink at the fountain head.

After the Taiping rebellion Viceroy Tseng Kuo-fan tried to restore the observance by the Chinese of their ancient virtues. At present Generalissimo Chiang is endeavouring to lead the people back again to simple living and high thinking, or the right conduct of life, which has been much disturbed by the impact of western civilisation in the last 60 years.

After the founding of the Republic 24 years ago, the conservative people — and here a tragic note was first sounded — refused to throw aside their ancient prejudices and join in the national movement, thinking that they alone still held the key of knowledge, which as a matter of fact they had lost forever. But Generalissimo Chiang and his colleagues, as they march forward with the fearless steps

(Continued on Page 16).

## THE STRONG MAN OF CHINA

THERE was a time when, to adapt Byron, civil war in China was as certainly to be expected as "an epic from Bob Southey every spring." Though civil war is still to be expected, the time of its expectation every spring is no more. That if is no more is due in large part to General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the National Government of China.

Chiang Kai-shek is the man of China's yesterday and China's to-day. Still under 50, he may be the man of China's to-morrow. Slightly built, with high forehead and delicate hands; nervy; restless; moody, he has none of the physical aids to greatness. But he has a directness, of speech and action, which has made him the master of fellow-countrymen bound by courteous convention. And he has ever been ready to sacrifice the immediate for the ultimate gain.

Long sight at least must be allowed a man who could give up the Presidency of a great country when he had just attained it; something more than desire for material gain to a man who could make a million dollars on the Shanghai Stock Exchange, as Chiang did, and then surrender it to Sun Yat Sen and the national cause.

Chiang Kai-shek never knew his father, who died when he was two years old. He was born in 1888 in a village in the Province of Chekiang, and brought up among his mother's relatives, Ningpo tradesmen. Chekiang at that time supplied 40 scholarship students a year to the National Military Academy at Paoting. At 18 Chiang was one of the 40.

From Paoting he went with a Government scholarship to the Tokyo Military College, then shining in the reflected glory won by Japanese arms in the Russo-Japanese War. The 1911 revolution broke out as he was about to graduate. He dashed back to China and was given the command of a riff-raff revolutionary battalion which brought no particular honour either to him or to itself.

The Yuan Shih-kai regime, too, proved a disappointment. Chiang drifted out of revolutionary politics and into the lower strata of business in Shanghai. While there he married for the first time.

General Tsai Ting-kai, hero of the "Shanghai war" and former Commander of the Nineteenth Route Army, is still seeking support for the hindrance of Japanese penetration into China.



General Chen Chai-tong, formerly Commander-in-Chief of Military sea and air forces of the Kwangtung Provincial Government, was forced to leave the country after an unsuccessful attempt to oppose the Generalissimo's efforts to bring about the unification of China. The failure of General Chen, who is now touring Europe, precipitated the Generalissimo's ambition of a unified China.



Dr. Chow Lou, Hon. LL.D. (Heidelberg), above, recently returned to China from an extensive tour of Europe. It is thought likely that he will take an active part in Southern politics.

would be an idle impertinence for a Westerner to attempt to decide which—he put the prophets in the wrong.

In January, 1928, the Nanking Government was reorganized. In February Chiang was reappointed Commander-in-Chief of the Nationalist Armies. In October, having in the meantime made proposals for the disbandment of overgrown armies which pleased the Chinese financiers, he became President of the State Council, that is, effectively, President of the Republic.

Such, but for a brief interval when he again resigned office at the demand of Left Wing Cantonese, he has remained since. He has accomplished few of the aims the Chinese Nationalists set themselves. The "unequal" treaties remain. China has lost, in Manchuria, what was potentially the richest of her provinces.

The social changes that have come are not Chiang's work, but the effect of a new spirit which would have done its work no matter who had been at the head of the State.

But it must be reckoned to his credit for the past, that notwithstanding all the prophets who in 1927 foresaw the imminent partition of this precariously exists. It must be reckoned to his credit for the future that he is both an excellent general and a politician without equal.

### DR. SUN YAT-SEN, THE MAZZINI OF CHINA

(Continued from Page 1)

At the commencement of 1925 Dr. Sun proceeded to North China, partly with a view to recovering his health, which had been gradually failing, and partly with the intention of calling a meeting of the Northern leaders. His health, however, grew rapidly worse and he passed away in Peking on March 12, 1925.

For 40 years Dr. Sun had struggled, first against the Manchus, then against the militarists and the imperialists, heroically from the beginning to the end without weakening, surviving countless failures and almost insurmountable difficulties.

Dr. Sun was the author of the Three People's Principles (Nationalism, Democracy and Livelihood of the People) which are well-known throughout the world.



Dr. Wang Chung-hui, above, the well-known jurist and diplomat and former member of the World Court at The Hague, resigned his post in Europe in order to return to China to stave off the civil war threat in the South.

An unsatisfactory life in Shanghai ended with the failure of the second revolution in 1913. The failure made a deep impression on Chiang. He left China again for Tokyo, there met Sun Yat Sen, and became Sun's devoted slave. When Sun went back to Kwangtung in 1917, Chiang went with him as a member of his staff.

In 1923 Sun sent him to Moscow for six months, to study the organisation of the Red Army and Kuomintang. On his return he made a report on the Communist system which was largely responsible for the establishment of the principle of party dictatorship in the Kuomintang, and was made head of the party Military Academy at Whampoa, across the river from Canton.

The Whampoa Academy was officered partly by Kuomintang members of undiluted allegiance, partly by Soviet advisers whom Chiang had brought back with him from Moscow. It was a great success. It provided the cadres of the Kuomintang, or Chinese National Army, a force superior in morale to any that had existed in China for many years.

The Kuomintang's successes in the troubled years from 1923 to 1928 were not invariable, and not always gained while Chiang was in command. But

8  

## CHIANG, BUILDER OF MODERN CHINA

IN this land — traditionally regarded as eternally changeless and so sunk in dreams of the past, that awakening, was deemed impossible—there occurred a few years ago a political and social upheaval that can only be compared to the outflow of lava from the bowels of the earth in times of seismic activity. This is known in China as the national movement. What it really portended was known only to a few leaders, of whom the subject of this article is the admitted chief, who have essayed to lead their countrymen in safe, but progressive, paths. This minority thoroughly realizes what the new national movement means, and what it can accomplish under proper direction, and they have therefore thrown themselves wholeheartedly into the task of guiding the nation, politically, economically and socially along the path of progress to the goal of national unity.

Hitherto the hard crust of convention had bound fast the seed of new leadership beneath as it struggled to burst through into the light. From the first day of the Republic — it is not necessary to go further back — the conservative elements had rejected each appeal that was made to them to join in the great and transcendently difficult enterprise of transforming China into an up-to-date country. The dead wrappings of the past had always constrained the aspiring spirit of an awakening nation



Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

that demanded a better order of things.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek then stepped out upon the political stage, and after strenuous efforts, succeeded in bursting these dead wrappings asunder. The national movement began. The new life appeared. Modern leadership emerged triumphantly. Under it a series of reforms were introduced, which will undoubtedly save China from gradual disintegration if she is given sufficient time to work out her own salvation unmolested.

Even his bitterest political opponents concede Generalissimo Chiang the credit of being the heart and soul of the reform movement. Much, if not most of what has been accomplished during the last few years can be traced directly and indirectly to his influence, support and initiative. From every political camp, even radical, he has gathered his band of helpers, to give a

new life to the nation. It must be remembered that he has had the loyal assistance — without which accomplishment would have been impossible — of men like Mr. Wang Ching-wei, Dr. H. H. Kung, Mr. T. V. Soong, and Mr. Sun Fo, to name only a few.

National aspiration of itself can accomplish little. Although full of fervour and enthusiasm the people can but gropingly progress toward the light unless they have leadership. The contemporary history of Italy, Germany, America and Russia is necessarily largely the history of Mussolini, Hitler, Roosevelt and Stalin. The conditions that existed in those countries obtained also in China. A leader was called for. Someone had to bear the standard and lead the way, and that honourable, but onerous, task devolved upon Chiang Kai-shek. Consequently an account of China's recent national progress in politics, economics and social affairs must needs be mainly largely autobiographical and a record of the personal guidance of the leader placed by Fate in the vanguard.

This article does not profess to be a biography of the Generalissimo. While the earlier periods of his life were full of adventure and interest, what is of present concern relates to his career since the successful conclusion of the northern punitive expedition, which made possible the permanent establishment of the National Government with Nanking as the capital. Probably it was during that expedition that the Generalissimo's

firm conviction that without unification — and unification by consent and not by force — China would continue to be powerless, and thus be at the mercy of any strong nation desirous of exploiting her weakness, became solidified and dominated all his subsequent actions.

Unhappily his sincerity was not at first recognised by certain political opponents who failed to realize that a new day had dawned. They started successive military operations against the National Government, and the latter had reluctantly to oppose force to force and crush the opposition. But those unfortunate days are over, and many of the foes of a few years ago are the friends of to-day. The flame of civil war has died completely out, and the remaining "war lords," who were formerly ready to challenge the National Government whenever ambition stirred them, have either gone into permanent retirement or have acquiesced in the new order of things and are now valued supporters of the central authority. To the Generalissimo is largely due the credit of having inspired the conviction among the people who formerly regarded civil war as a feature of national life as inevitable and unpreventable as natural calamities that to raise the banner of rebellion without legitimate cause is a crime against the nation.

Having eliminated civil war, the opportunity was afforded to grapple in real earnest with the Communist scourge. Its removal was essential to unification — it was now the only obstacle. The

FOR  
EUROPEAN  
COOKERY

C  
O  
O  
K  
•  
B  
Y  
•  
G  
A  
S

The "NEW WORLD"  
"FRONTLINE"  
COOKER

With the "REGULO"  
Oven Heat Control

Cash and  
Hire Purchase Terms

THE HONG KONG & CHINA  
GAS COMPANY, LTD.

UNDERTAKES THE SUPPLY AND IN-  
STALLATION OF GAS APPLIANCES  
FOR CHINESE AND EUROPEAN  
COOKERY.

FOR  
CHINESE  
COOKERY

C  
O  
O  
K  
•  
B  
Y  
•  
G  
A  
S

THE SINGLE  
AND DOUBLE  
CAST IRON-  
CHATTY

•  
FIXED  
FREE  
•  
NO  
HIRE  
CHARGE

## CHINA'S TREATIES

Treaties exist between China and the following 23 Foreign Powers:

Great Britain	1842
United States	1844
France	1844
Norway	1847
Sweden	1847
Denmark	1863
Netherlands	1863
Spain	1864
Belgium	1865
Italy	1866
Peru	1874
Brazil	1881
Portugal	1887
Japan	1895
Mexico	1899
Chile	1915
Switzerland	1918
Bolivia	1919
Persia	1920
Germany	1921
Soviet Russia	1924
Austria	1926
Finland	1927

## PROPS FOR CHINA

Foreign loans to China, often in the form of consortiums of two or more Powers, have played a prominent part in East-West relations for the last 40 years.

Down to the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-95, China had almost no foreign indebtedness. A few of the chief transactions since then follow:

1895—Franco-Russian loan of 400,000,000 francs to pay Japanese indemnity. Secured on customs receipts.

1912—Six-Power Consortium, from which the United States withdrew in 1913.

1920—Four-Power Consortium of the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan, to finance all future loans to China. Agreement still in force.

## CHINESE DYNASTIES

Patriarchal Period	3000-2205 B.C.
Hsia "Dynasty"	2205-1766 B.C.
Shang Dynasty	1766-1122 B.C.
Chou Dynasty	1122-255 B.C.
Ch'in Dynasty	255-206 B.C.
Han Dynasty	206-220 A.D.
San Tai, or, Three States	220-280 A.D.
Wei	220-265
Shu Han	221-265
Wu	222-280
Lu-Chao, or Six Dynasties	265-589 A.D.
Chin	265-420
Sung	420-479
Chi	479-502
Liang	502-537
Ch'en	537-589
Northern Wei	386-535
Eastern Wei	534-543
Western Wei	535-557
Northern Ch'in	550-589
Northern Chao	557-589
Sui	589-618 A.D.
Tang	618-907 A.D.
H'siao Wu Tai, or Five Small Dynasties	908-939 A.D.
Hou Liang (Later)	908-923 A.D.
Hou Tang	923-936 A.D.
Hou Tsin	936-946 A.D.
Hou Han	947-950 A.D.
Hou Chou	951-959 A.D.
Sung Dynasty	960-1279 A.D.
Yuan Dynasty	1280-1367 A.D.
Ming Dynasty	1363-1643 A.D.
T'a Ch'ing	1644-1912 A.D.
K'ang Hsi Period	1662-1722 A.D.
Yung Cheng Period	1723-1735 A.D.
Ch'ien Lung Period	1736-1795 A.D.
Chia Ch'ing Period	1796-1820 A.D.
Tao Kuang Period	1821-1850 A.D.
Hsien Feng Period	1851-1861 A.D.
T'ung Chih Period	1862-1874 A.D.
Kuang Hsu Period	1875-1908 A.D.
Hsuan T'ung Period	1909-1912 A.D.
Republican Period	1912 A.D.

THE WING ON BANK,  
LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONG KONG

26, Des Voeux Road, Ctl.



General Wong Shiu-hung, above, was recently appointed Pacification Commissioner of Kwangsi.

way of those who can profit by a higher education.

A significant step taken by the Government last year was the beginning of a complete programme of compulsory education for every child of school age.

For a good many years, the question of compulsory education was a burning issue. A great deal of discussion ensued, and a good many proposals were brought up; but the immensity of the problem seemed always to have defeated the efforts made. It is, therefore, a thing to be specially remembered that the Government last year, amid general depression and other difficulties, set going a plan for the gradual accomplishment of universal compulsory education.

Under the plan, it is expected to bring in several million more children of school age to primary schools every year. The length of compulsory education is one year in the first five years beginning from 1935; it will become two years from 1940, and four years from 1945. In other words the scheme contemplates that one year's compulsory instruction will be so by 1944, after which date the length of compulsory instruction will be increased to four years. Under very great financial difficulties, the Government

三個人人生大問題無論第一個孤需要注意解決的俗語說「有時須念無時苦，莫待無時欲包長」諸君！你們現在有事業有入息須要念惟微足以致富立將所餘的貯入永安銀行生息俗語云「積財如種樹日滋月滿問題不特儲款利息從優還額外子諸君速聽便利如錢賄無任歡迎」

## 諸君：你有思慮到

你父母妻子的養育問題麼？  
你自己本身致富的問題麼？  
你萬一失業時養活的問題麼？

CHINA'S INTERNATIONAL HISTORY  
AT A GLANCE

Date	Nation	Event
1517	Portugal	Explorers first went to China.
1575	—	Pope sent missionaries to China.
1680	Britain	East India Company entered commercial relations.
1719	Russia	First commercial treaty signed with Chinese Emperor.
1785	Britain	British sailor strangled by Chinese, causing an outburst in England.
1793	Britain	First British Minister to China appointed.
1840	Britain	Trade with England abolished. War followed. Hong Kong ceded.
1858	France, Britain, U. S.	Chinese defeated in war. General Gordon subdued rebellion.
1863	Britain	First loan to China. Russia lends \$16,000,000.
1893	Russia	Joint advance of \$16,000,000. Three years later same countries lent £7,400,000.
1896	Germany, Britain	Boxer rising.
1900	Britain, Japan, Russia, France, Germany	Russo-Japanese War over Manchuria.
1904	Russia, Japan	Fall of Chinese Dynasty.
1912	—	

appropriated for 1935-1936 \$2,400,000 for this purpose, with another half million for the border provinces; and the British, American, and French Boxer Indemnity Foundations contributed between them \$300,000.

One can imagine what a change the realisation on a national scale of compulsory education will produce in the social and political life in China.

In secondary schools there is the problem of too few vocational schools. In 1932, there were a little over 250 vocational schools for the whole country as compared with 1,900 middle schools for the same year. This

problem is not merely one of smallness in the number of vocational schools. It is rather a result of failure to give vocational training its proper importance and of long neglect on the part of society. The position of the normal schools is somewhat similar to the vocational schools. There were in 1932 only less than 900 normal schools.

There are many educational problems, which cannot be dealt with here for lack of space—such, for instance, is the problem of training of teachers for secondary schools and primary schools and the problem of adult schools and other forms of social education. While it is true that each of these problems is serious and needs a great amount of attention and effort, the way is clear for their solution. Taking the Chinese educational problems as a whole, one may say that after many years of trial and experiment, the fundamental directions have been marked out. What appears to be needed is a resolute and forceful pursuit of the lines of policy adopted.

## "The Overland

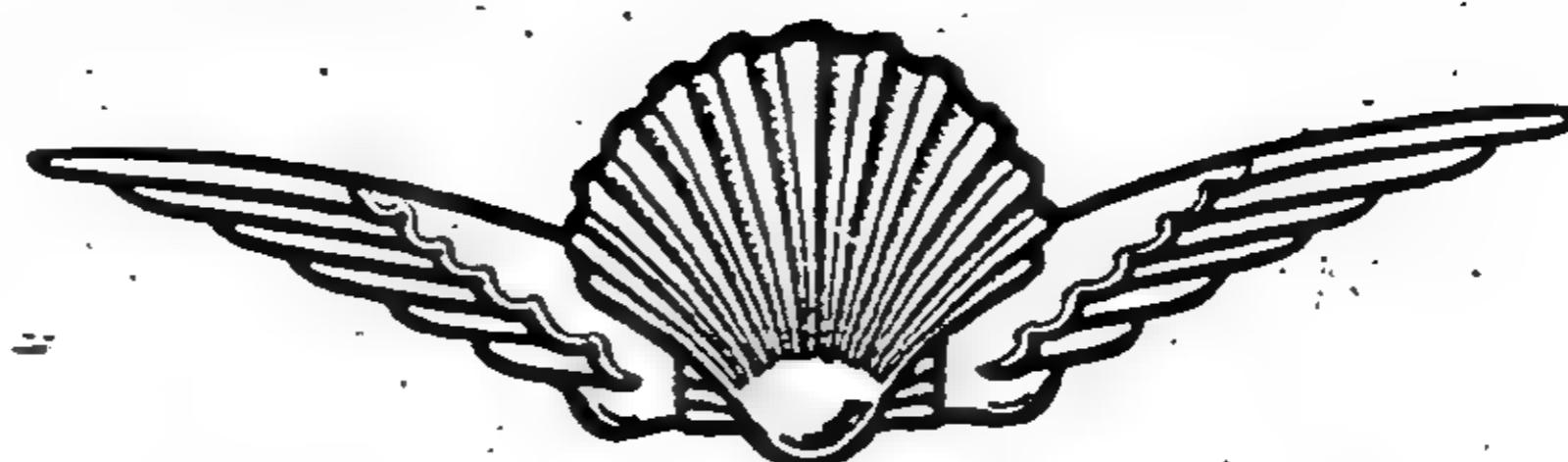
## China Mail"

gives you all

The Week's News,

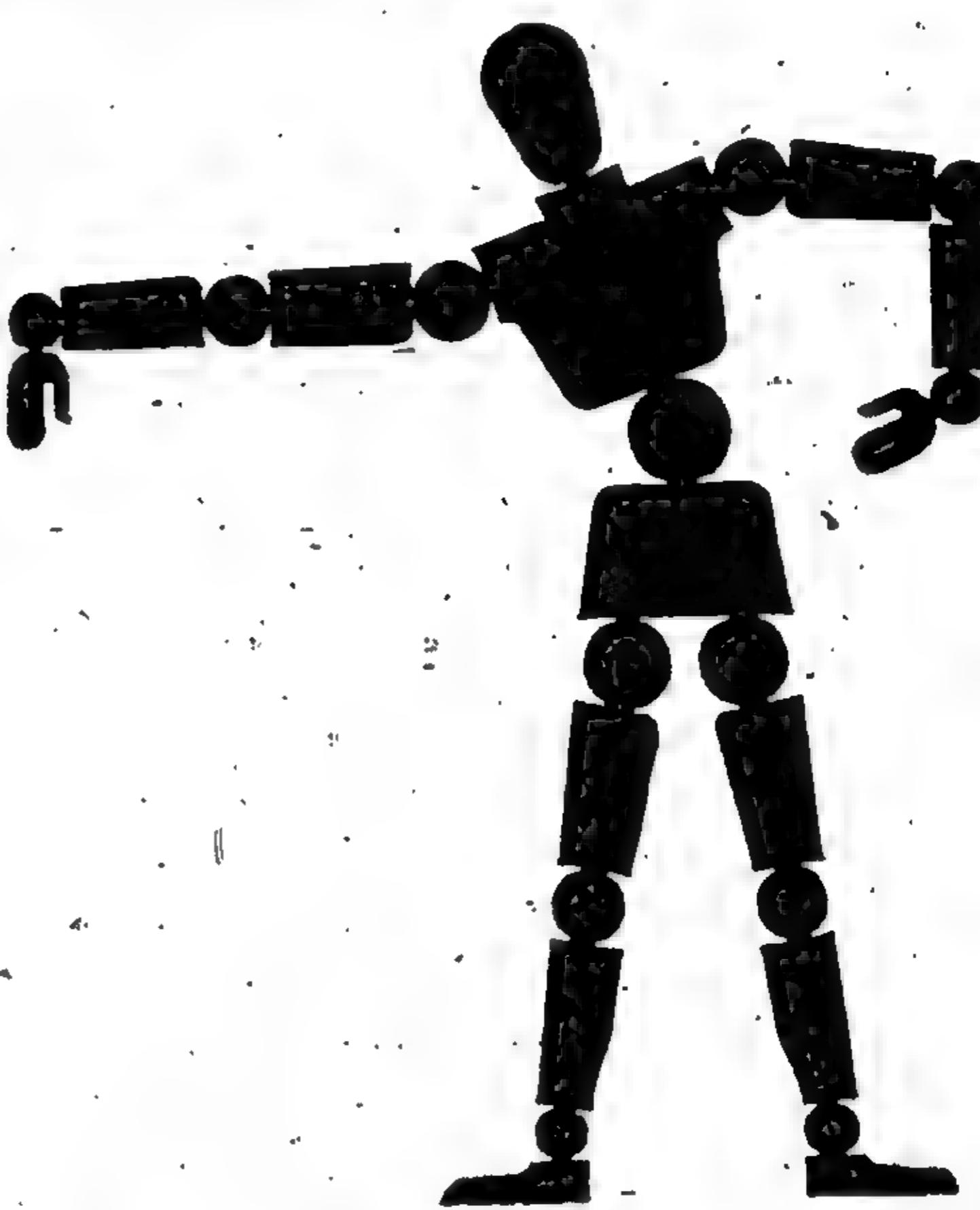
Price 25 cents

every Wednesday.



## SHELL ACHIEVES NEW HEIGHTS

On September 29th, 1936, Squadron Leader F. R. D. Swain flying a new type Bristol 138 Aircraft with Bristol Pegasus VI S. engines established a new world's altitude record of 49,967 feet (91½ miles) using special SHELL AVIATION SPIRIT and SHELL AIRCRAFT OIL H.120.



## LUBRICATION BY SHELL

THE  
NATIONAL COMMERCIAL  
AND SAVINGS BANK,  
LIMITED

8A, Des Voeux Road, Central.

"Cable Add: NACOMSAV"

All banking business transacted.  
Branches: Canton, Shanghai,  
Hankow, Tientsin.  
Agencies: All principal cities  
in the world.

FOR  
HEALTH & STRENGTH

INSTANT POSTUM  
波士頓麥片

A WHOLESOME  
NOURISHING  
DRINK

READY IN A MOMENT!

Obtainable from All Stores.  
Sole Agents  
Muller & Phipps (China), Ltd.,  
Fed., Inc., U.S.A.  
HONG KONG.

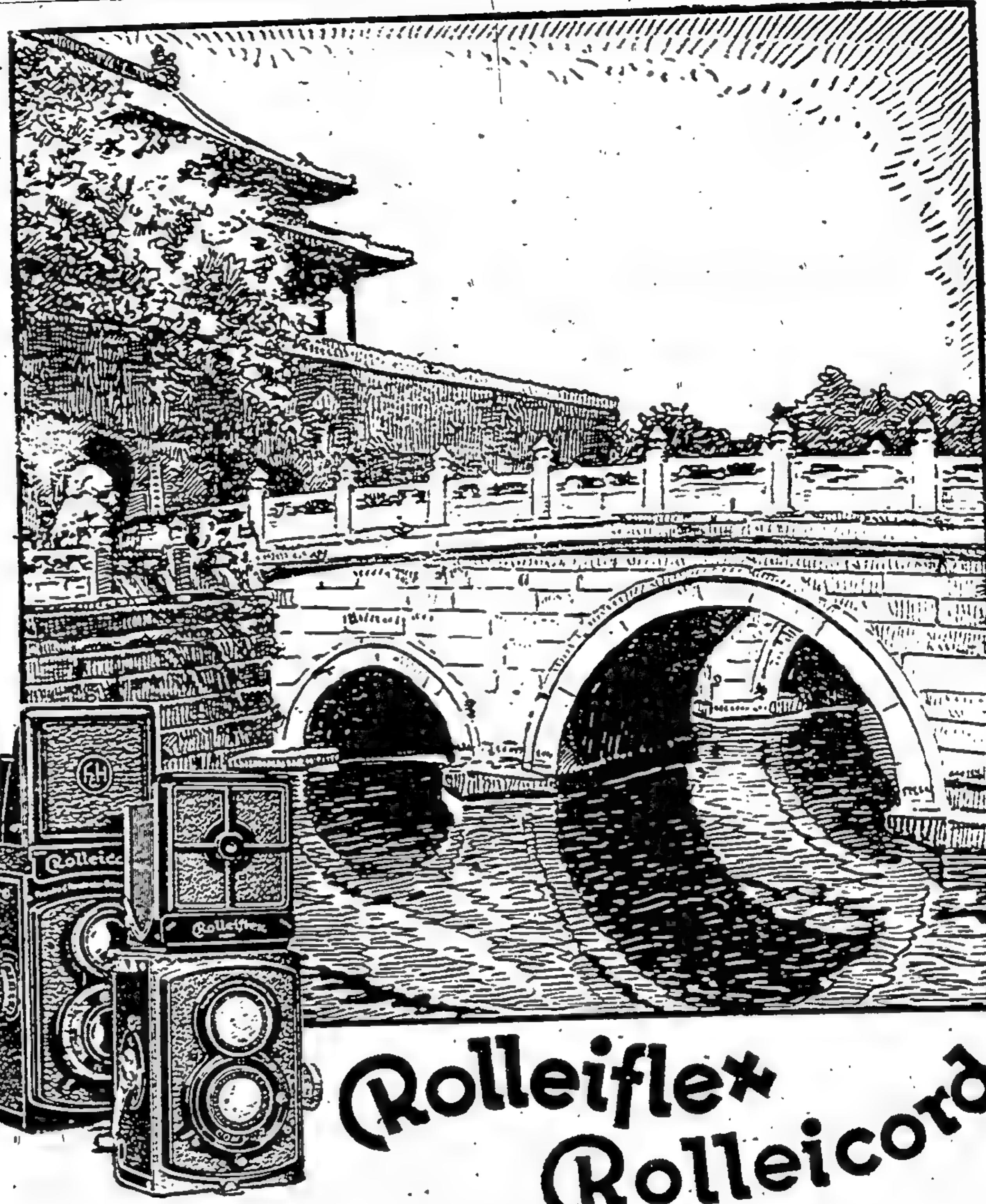
## "UNITED WE STAND - - - - "



Top Row: Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Executive Yuan and Chairman of the National Military Affairs Commission, who scored yet another success in the recent negotiations with the Kwangsi warlords. The most talked-of man in China to-day, the Generalissimo will shortly be celebrating his 50th birthday and Chinese all the world over are raising funds to make him suitable presents. The birthday gift from local Chinese will take the form of an aeroplane.

Middle Row: (Left) General Huang Ma-sung, formerly chairman of the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission, is now Chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Government. (Right) General Yu Han-mou, Pacification Commissioner for Kwangtung Province and Commander-in-Chief of the Fourth Route (Kwangtung) Army.

Bottom Row: (Left) General Huang Hsu-ch'n, Chairman of the Kwangsi Provincial Government. (Centre) General Li Chung-jen, Pacification Commissioner for Kwangsi Province and Commander-in-Chief of the Fifth Route (Kwangsi) Army. (Right) General Pei Chung-hui, formerly second-in-command to General Li Chung-jen, is a member of the Standing Committee of the National Military Affairs Commission.



## Rolleiflex\* Rolleicord

### ROLLEIFLEX & ROLLEICORD

#### THE PRIZE-WINNING CAMERAS

Wherever Photo Competitions are held, Rolleiflex & Rolleicord pictures hold a leading position among the prize winners. Last year the Rolleiflex carried off one of the biggest prizes offered to amateur photographers, £2,500 given by the *Daily Herald*. Both the Rolleiflex and the Rolleicord have carried off numerous other first prizes in important photographic competitions. Although they cost less than many miniature cameras they have thus proved their superiority in producing pictures judged the best by unbiased and competent judges in open competition with other cameras.

Your choice therefore: A ROLLEIFLEX or A ROLLEICORD

## OVERSEA-CHINESE BANKING CORPORATION, LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Straits Settlements)

Successors to

THE HO HONG BANK, LTD.

THE CHINESE COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

THE OVERSEA-CHINESE BANK, LTD.

Authorised Capital:—

Straits \$40,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital:—

Straits \$10,000,000.00

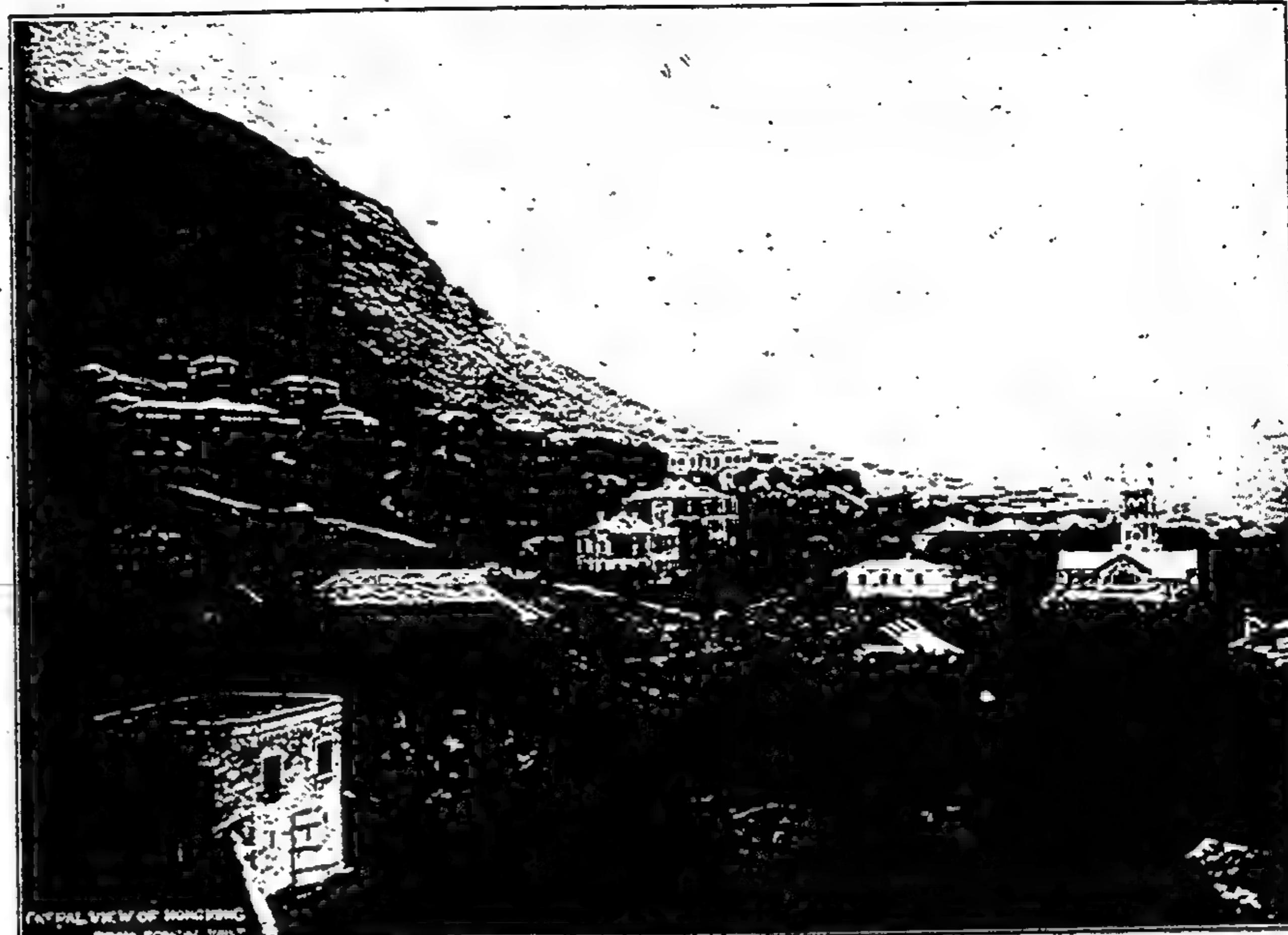
HEAD OFFICE — SINGAPORE

HONG KONG OFFICE — 13, Queen's Road, Central.

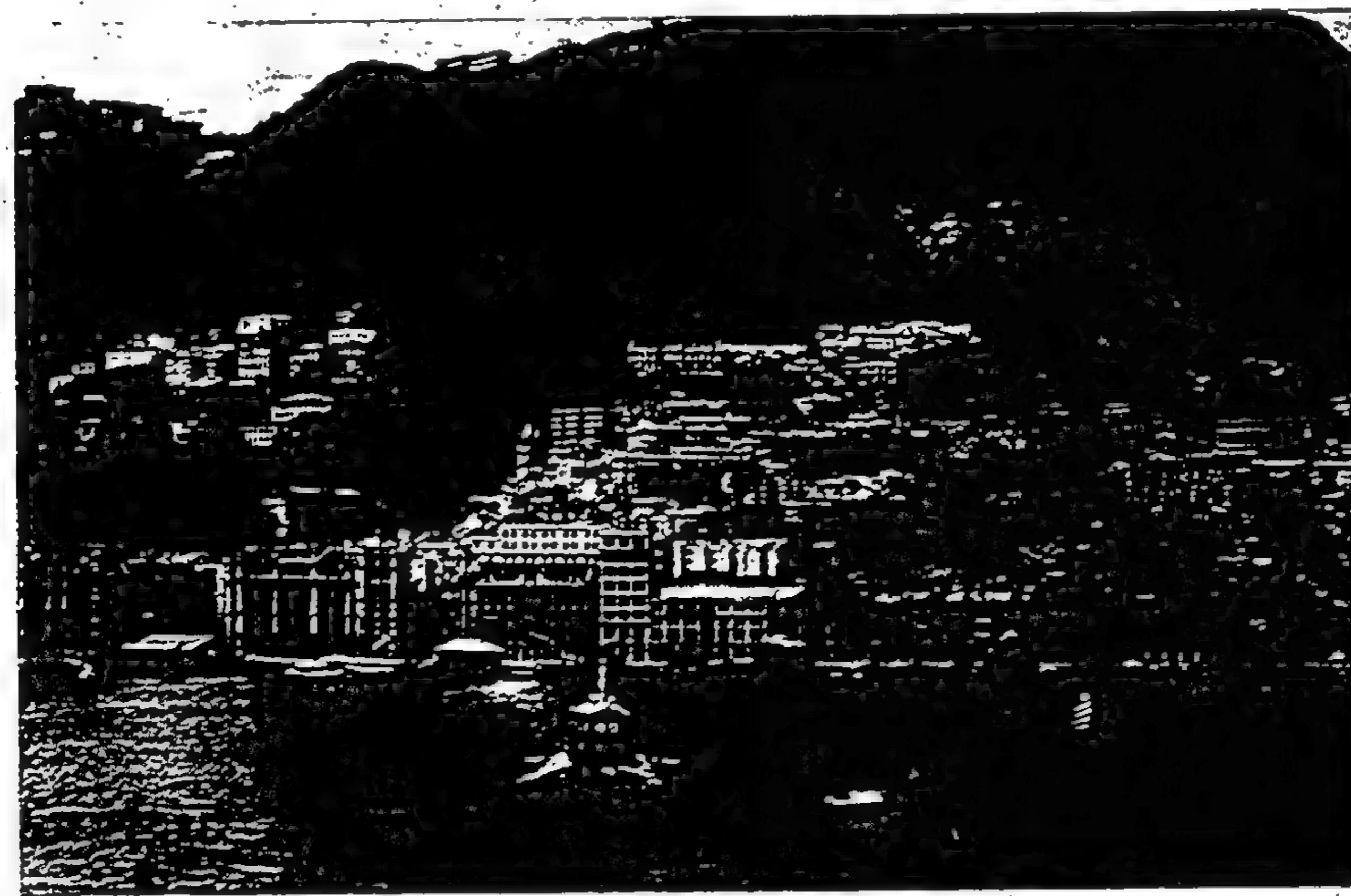
Manager — HOOI YIP BENG

Branches and Agencies in the principal cities of the world. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

## BRINGING BACK MEMORIES OF THE PAST



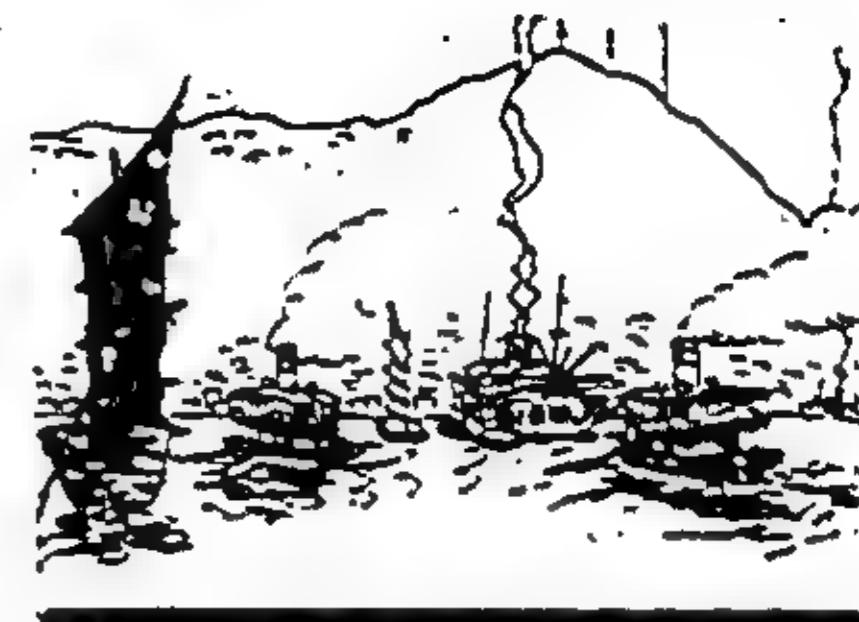
THE ABOVE PICTURE AND THE ONE BELOW SHOW A STRIKING CONTRAST OF THE DISTRICT IN THE VICINITY OF ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL. THIS PICTURE WAS TAKEN FROM SCANDAL POINT.



A MORE RECENT VIEW OF THE SAME DISTRICT AS SHOWN ABOVE, THIS PICTURE BEING TAKEN FROM A FERRY LAUNCH IN MID-HARBOUR INSTEAD OF SCANDAL POINT.



THE ABOVE PICTURE GIVES A VIEW OF THE HARBOUR FROM THE ALBANY. NOTE THE OLD-FASHIONED SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.



### *The New Life Movement*

(Continued from Page 9)

to them of the conditions in the country at large and particularly in their own districts. He pointed out to them the necessity of recognising the sacrifices their parents were making to give them educations and the fact that such sacrifices entailed a proportionate responsibility on the part of the students to repay the community for what they were receiving.

As a direct result of this talk the students pledged themselves to return to their homes to take active part in giving a practical impetus to the principles of the New Life Movement. Some pledged themselves to open up kindergartens for the village children; others, to teach night classes for the adults; others, to lecture on hygiene and sanitation; and still others to make fly swatters and to rid their communities of breeding places of insects which carry malarial infections.

The New Life Movement has already come within the reach of the humblest citizen and has much to contribute to the most enlightened. As it operates in Kiangsi, so it is spreading and flourishing all over the country. In conclusion let me quote from a letter from one of the foreign missionaries, now in Kiangsi, on his reaction to the work sponsored there by the New Life Movement:

"The suppression of the communist-bandits and the work of the New Life Movement are proving to be the first stage of a long battle against ignorance, dirt, carelessness, unsuitable dwellings, and the corruption that has for so long cost so much in human suffering. Like the programme of Christ this movement is concerned with the poor, the oppressed, the sick, and the little children who have never been given a chance to enjoy life. Out of it will come a strong and united China, which will command the respect of the world; and the new China, like the very old one, will be based firmly upon the four cardinal virtues, with the addition of those desirable elements which go to make a modern world."

**"The Overland  
China Mail"**

gives you all  
The Week's News.  
Price 25 cents  
every Wednesday.

# RUBBER WEAR AT ECONOMICAL PRICES

WE SPECIALISE IN RUBBER SHOES



## THE HONG KONG RUBBER MANUFACTORY LTD.

### OFFICE AND WORKS:

8, NEW PRAYA, KENNEDY TOWN.

Telephones:

Office 30190

Works 21173

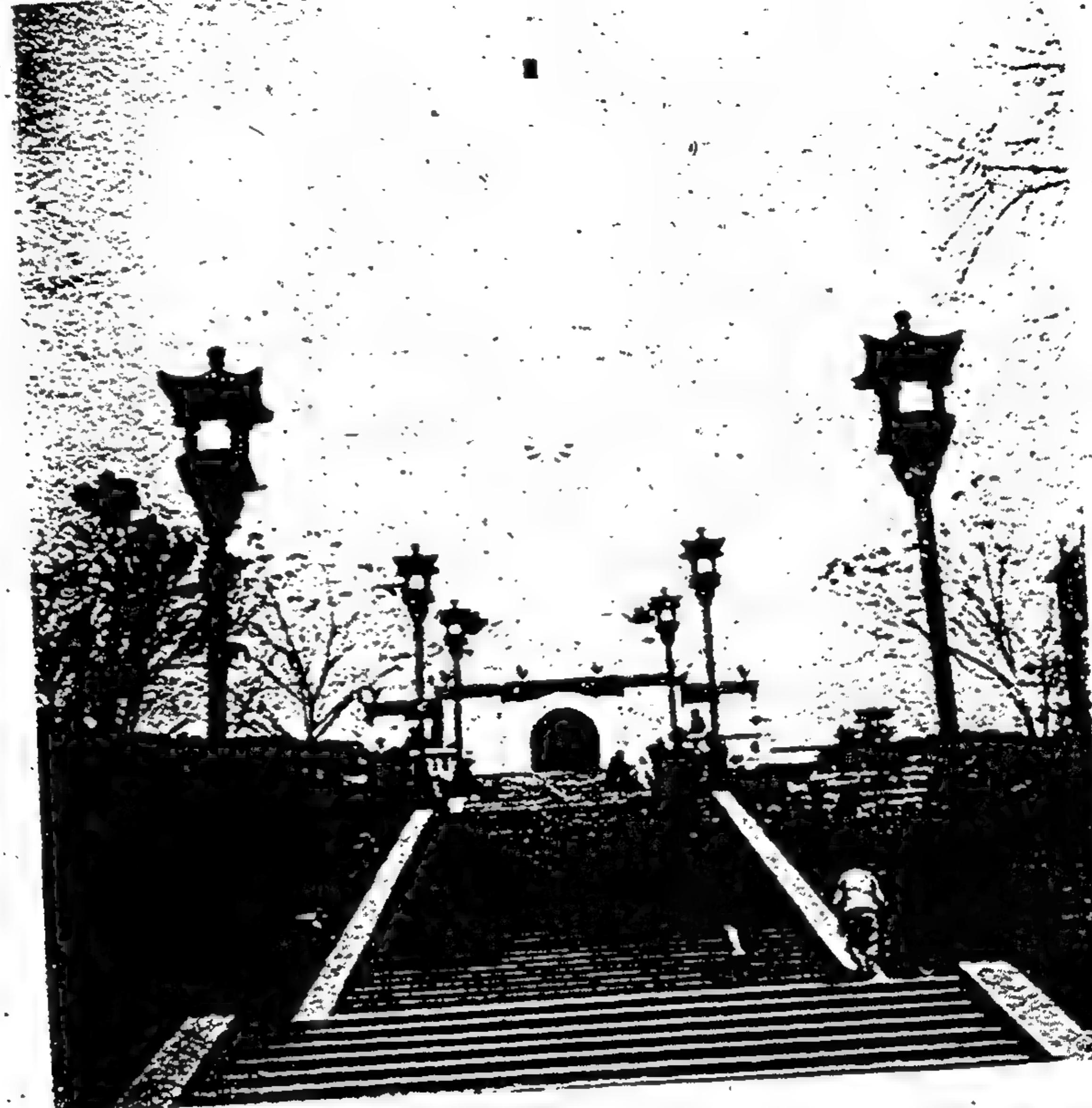
Telephones:

Office 30190

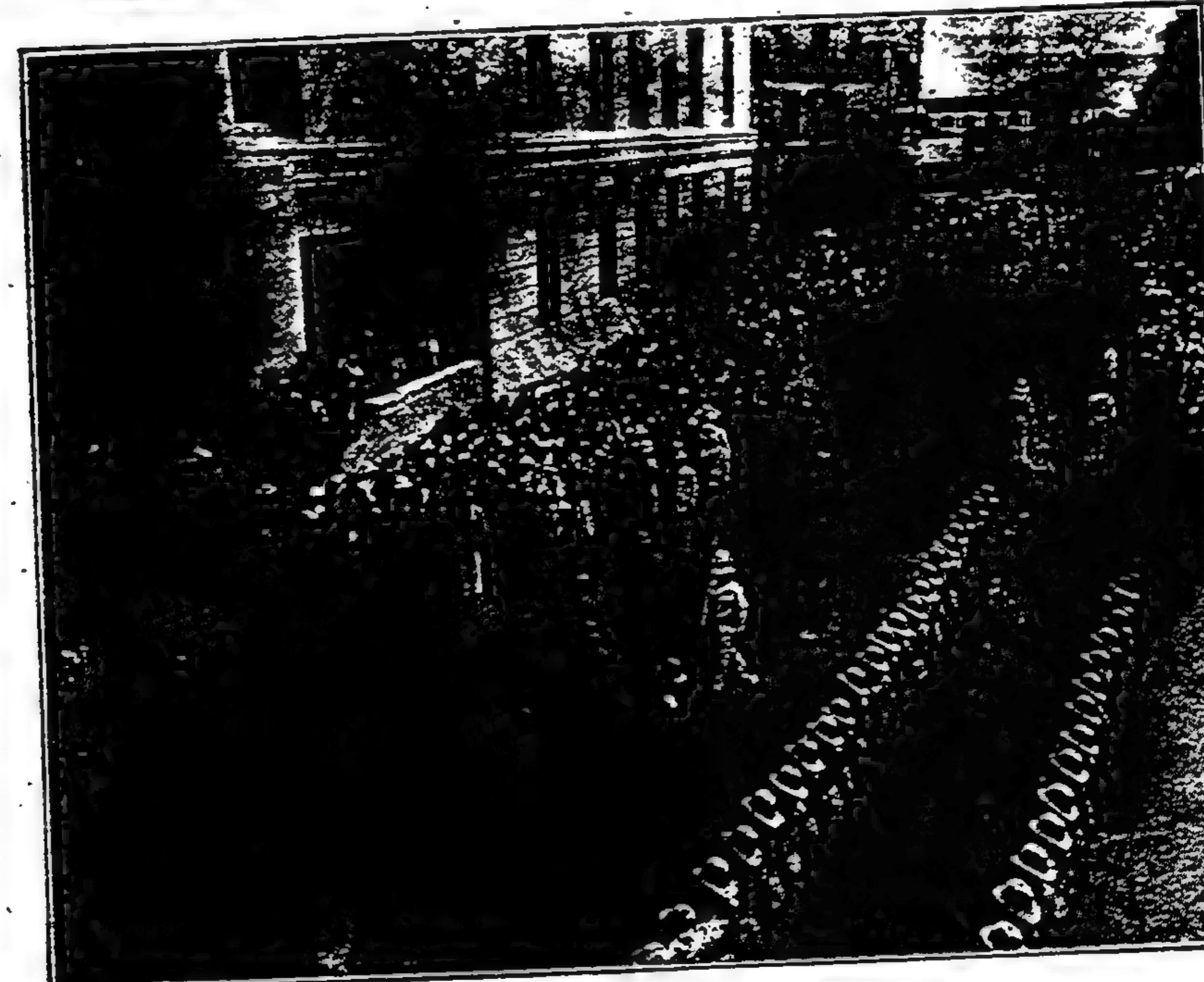
Works 21173

RADIO ADDRESS:

"RUBBERWEAR"



His Excellency the Governor, Sir Andrew Caldecott, above, together with Lady Caldecott, paid an informal visit to Canton recently and were given a very warm welcome by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.



Mr. Wang Ching-wei, the Chairman of the Central Political Council of the Kuomintang.



The late Mr. Hu Han-man, veteran Kuomintang leader, was an ardent disciple of Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

## Chiang, Builder Of Modern China

(Continued from Page 9)

of youth, will eventually emancipate them from bad social habits and call them back to the ancient ways of living.

China's modern national leadership, with Generalissimo Chiang as the doyen, is heading politically for national solidarity and stability, the democratic system of government, national economic planning (or State control of basic industries), better means of communications, rural rehabilitation and general reconstruction. Socially, it is endeavouring to secure a return to the ancient virtues which stood China in good stead for thousands of years, and to re-

tain those parts of western civilisation which have been found desirable for China to engraft. This task is almost appalling in its immensity but a beginning has been made.

The fact that the leader was born on a lonely farm and lived in his boyhood among the silent hills by the side of rushing torrents tended to make him stubborn and strong-willed, but these very characteristics, which are considered by some as shortcomings, have supplied the power to sustain any forward movement inaugurated either upon his personal initiative, or with his approval. Here lies the secret of the political, social and other achievements of the National Government.

Finally, any brief sketch of the Generalissimo intended to show what manner of man he really is would be woefully inadequate if reference were not made to the signal courage both moral and physical—that he has displayed throughout his public life. He is no politician. If his reason tells him that a certain course is morally right and in the interests of the country, he takes it regardless of consequences. He never thinks of his personal safety or of popularity. Time after time he has placed his liberty—even his life—in the hands of those reported to be anything but well disposed towards him. He has ordered steps to be taken, which

were highly necessary, and en-

tirely justifiable were certain to cause discontent. These things could not sway him. All he thinks of is the weal of the nation. That is the manner of man who leads China to-day.—Hollington K. Tong in *The China Press*.

“The Overland

China Mail”

gives you all

The Week's News.

Price 25 cents

every Wednesday.



Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart. G.C.B., Hong Kong's first Governor.



Dr. Robert Morrison, the founder of Protestant Missions in China, was sent to Canton by the London Missionary Society in 1807, and two years later was made translator to the East India Company. The centenary of his death was observed in 1934, when a special service was held in Macau, the Rt. Rev. Bishop R. O. Hall, of Victoria, being amongst those who made the trip to the Portuguese colony for the occasion.

## China's Economic Future Reviewed

(Continued from Page 4)

Recognising the importance of enabling the primary producer to obtain credit on terms that gave him a fair prospect of getting a reasonable return for his labour, the matter has been taken up by the National Government and the foreign style banks. Good work in this direction is being done by co-operative societies, which are, when necessary, subsidised by the National Economic Council. The National Economic Council assisted with a grant of \$500,000 for co-operatives. Its administration was entrusted to the N.E.C. Kiangsi Co-operatives Trust Fund Committee which makes loans either to the Provincial Committee on Co-operatives, or to the Kiangsi Office of the China International Famine Relief Commission. It is understood that a very high percentage of loans is promptly repaid, thus enabling further loans to be made.

This movement is not confined to Kiangsi, and will gradually be introduced in every part of the country.

No sketch of economic reconstruction in the provinces however brief would be complete without alluding to the voluntary services being given by Christian Chinese students from all over the country in Kiangsi. These young men and women, many of whom were educated abroad or in the foremost educational institutions in China, and who had brilliant careers before them, sacrificed everything to work among the farmers and help them on toward a new economic life. They receive no remuneration for their services beyond an allowance which just enables them to live on a standard infinitely below that to which they had been accustomed.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the task of raising the economics of China to the level of that of progressive coun-

tries presents almost insuperable difficulties. Even the harsh lessons of adversity have not yet taught the people as a whole the necessity of co-operating with the endeavours of the National Government to eradicate the old abuses and impositions to which they had grown accustomed and had accepted as the inevitable and fate-ordained scheme of things. Just as, in most countries, health authorities experience great opposition when they seek to introduce improvements in hygiene and so forth which are in the permanent interests of the people themselves, so the more conservative elements of the Chinese have been slow in co-operating in measures which would be to their enduring advantage.

But this like most generalisations is not entirely true. There have been indications, notably in Kiangsi, that the people are beginning to learn that national salvation, and a better and more hopeful life for themselves, can only be attained by following the advice of those leaders who are devoting their lives to these ends. They have realised the fatuity of taking the specious short cuts advocated by the Communists, which only lead to misery and anarchy.

Furthermore, although many

of the people are still in the thrall of conservatism and passively resist progress, the fundamental character of the Chinese race is an invaluable asset. The tenacity with which they have clung to old ways is a guarantee that they will be equally faithful to the new spiritual and material life that they are offered when they come fully to understand that the doors of hope are being thrown open to them.

At no time since the establishment of the Republic have more signs been manifest of popular awakening. The tangible evidence of better communications and more rational taxation are having a profound effect. Another factor has been the series of stirring speeches delivered by the Generalissimo in various centres since the beginning of last year. Those speeches were couched in language easily comprehended by the people. They bore external and internal evidence of being the spontaneous utterances of a man who was fervently anxious that China should wipe away the reproach of backwardness, both spiritually and materially. His New Life Movement, followed by the Economic Reconstruction Movement, has appealed to the imagination of the people. The fearlessness and relentless logic of these speeches have made a deep impression, not only upon

the Chinese, but upon foreigners who have read them.

The most ignorant farmer is now beginning to understand that the rural producer is offered a "surer deal" than he has ever had. No longer is he looked upon as an inconsequential entity from whom the maximum amount of taxation should be squeezed. His lot has become the primary care of a sympathetic Government. The effect will not be manifested immediately because of hindering factors to which attention has already been drawn. In many cases — the silver policy adopted by the United States of America may be cited as an example — the progress of China has been arrested by circumstances over which she had no control. Similarly with the forcible seizure of four of her provinces in the North. She lost the Customs and salt revenue therefrom, while her loan obligations were not decreased.

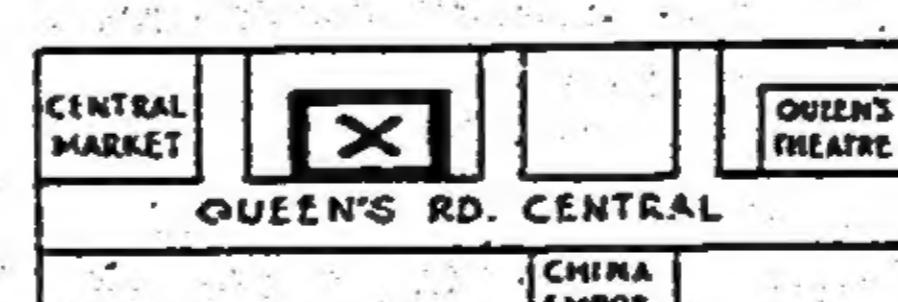
But, although the benefit of China's New Deal will not be apparent at once, undoubtedly both trade and the rural producer will immensely benefit in the future. It may be said without fear of contradiction that, where improvement depends upon China's own efforts, the National Government will reap its due reward for its endeavours to bring about economic recovery by improving the condition and opportunities of the people.

### BEAUTIFUL & ECONOMICAL

Beautiful, hand-fashioned, Chinese Porcelain and China ware executed by master-craftsmen in our own Kwangtung Factory.

Please call and inspect our selection of delightful tea and Dinner Services fashioned in Gold, Canton Green and Nanking Blue.

Buy direct from us and you are sure to save.



This is the location of our shop.  
Don't confuse with others nearby.

WING HANG & CO. 永

79, Queen's Road C.I.  
Telephone 33122



THE  
SHANGHAI COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK LTD.

(Incorporated in China)

Capital paid up .....	\$5,000,000
Reserves .....	7,500,000
Capital Savings Dept. ....	500,000
Reserves Savings Dept. ....	600,000

HEAD OFFICE — Shanghai.

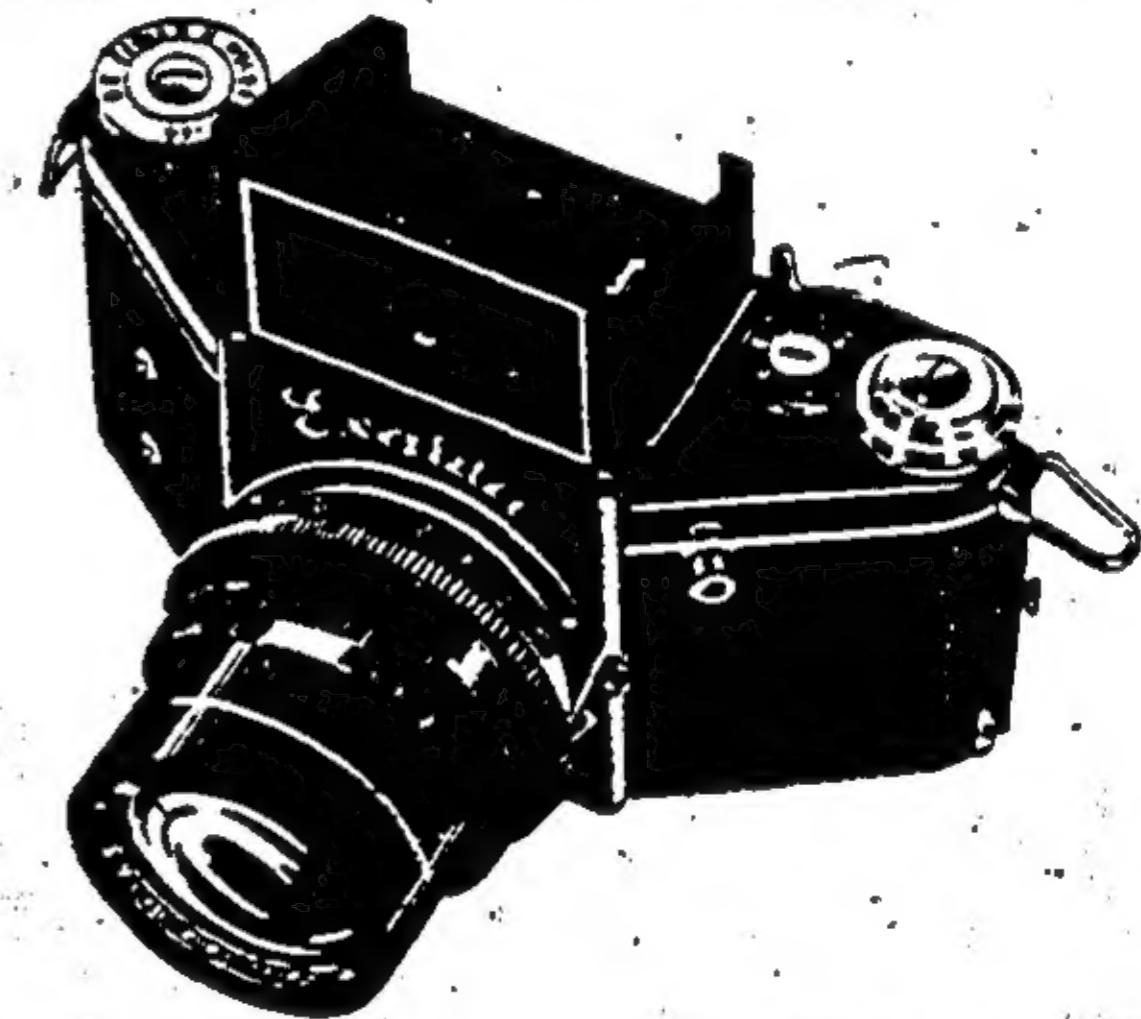
HONG KONG OFFICE — 6, Queen's Road Ctl.

Telephone — 31116.

A Bank having as its mission the industrial development of China and  
the fostering of her commercial relations abroad.

**EXAKTA**  
UNIVERSAL -  
REFLEX CAMERA  
YOUR CHOICE  
OF  
STYLE, VERSATILITY, PRICE

(雙十節)乃中華民  
國史上的光榮日  
(易實得)是世界科  
學界中的新貢獻



**HELMUT NOCHT**

St. George's Building.

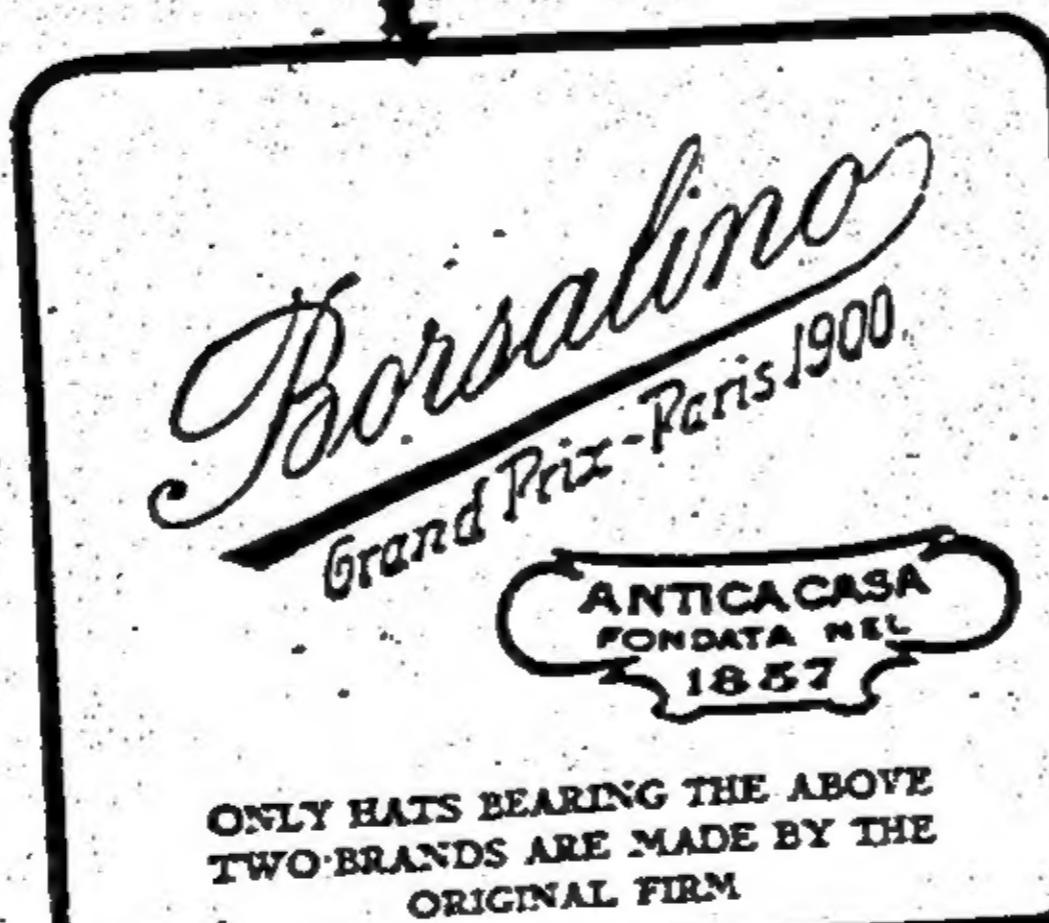
行 洋 治 樂

7, Chater Road.



A large shipment of fine Fur  
Felt Hats just arrived in  
various colours and sizes.

Special offer  
"CROWN"  
FUR FELT HATS  
\$8.50  
"BORSALINO"  
\$17.75



ONLY HATS BEARING THE ABOVE  
TWO BRANDS ARE MADE BY THE  
ORIGINAL FIRM

YEE SANG FAT  
& CO., LTD.  
King's Theatre Bldg.



"THE OVERLAND  
CHINA MAIL"

GIVES YOU  
THE WEEK'S NEWS

FOR 25 CENTS  
EVERY WEDNESDAY

# ACHIEVEMENT

(“Actions speak louder than words”)

WAKEFIELD CASTROL MOTOR OILS HAVE MORE  
SPEED RECORDS TO THEIR CREDIT THAN  
ALL OTHER OILS COMBINED

The fastest speed ever attained by an aeroplane, a motor car, a motor cycle, motor boat, outboard motor boat, diesel engined car was in each case made on WAKEFIELD CASTROL MOTOR OIL.

An Oil for every engine.

Castrol costs no more than other quality oils.

MESSRS. ROBERTSON, WILSON & CO. LTD.,

David House, Des Vœux Road Central, Hongkong, are Agents for MESSRS. WAKEFIELD & CO. LTD., the All British Manufacturers of Castrol and other Oils. Telephone (21746) or send a chit and your requirements will be promptly met.

## BANK OF CHINA

Reorganized Oct. 26th 1928, under special charter  
of the National Government as

AN INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK.

HEAD OFFICE:—SHANGHAI

H.K. BRANCH:—4, QUEEN'S ROAD, C.

Owing to our numerous branches in China and large connections in the important commercial centres of the world, we are able to extend to our clients special facilities for domestic and foreign banking and exchange.

We also handle the issue of Bonds and other Public Funds of the Chinese Government both at home and abroad.

SHOU J. CHEN, Manager.

### GET SLIM

without dieting, discomfort or danger to your health. The marvellous new discovery

### “ENDOXIDINA”

will surprise and delight you by its effectiveness.



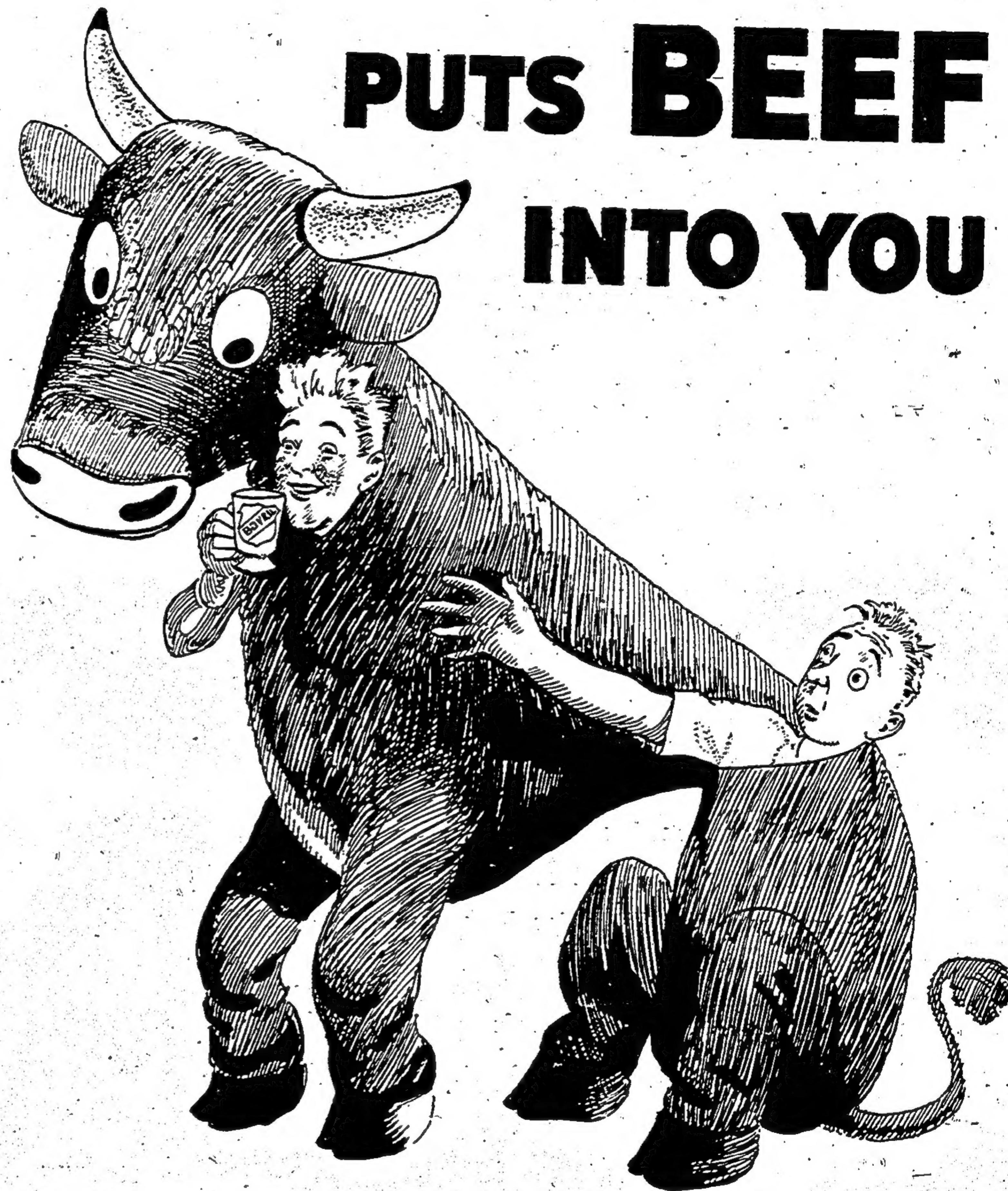
### “Calmitol”

is indicated in all forms of skin diseases. Eczema sufferers will find nothing like it.

MAY KEE HONG (HONG KONG) LTD.  
Bank of East Asia Building

Telephone 31651

# BOVRIL PUTS BEEF INTO YOU



飲「保衛爾」

牛肉汁」即

增君氣力

保衛爾牛肉汁  
乃牛肉精華飲  
之無異多食牛  
肉使君強壯